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The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the C.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DISCOVERY OF NIHILIST "PLOTS."

REMARKABLE EXPOSURE.

Cracow, June 24.—A Russian agent provocateur named Henger has been arrested by the police here. He had led the St. Petersburg police to believe that he possessed information concerning a widespread Polish conspiracy, and was promised a sum of a quarter of a million rubles in return for complete details on the subject. In order to carry out his purpose he enticed a number of people in Poland to make incriminating statements, and then denounced them to the police, with the consequence that several hundreds of them were imprisoned and sent to Siberia. The Austrian police eventually discovered the swindles.

EXPRESS TRAINS IN COLLISION.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—A most disastrous railway accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg early this morning. The Western express train left Philadelphia in two sections at half-past 9 last night. At 1 o'clock this morning the first section came to a standstill, having been stopped by signals, and the second train crashed into its rear. Two cars were telescoped, and many of the passengers were either killed or injured. Ten bodies have already been exhumed from the debris. The disaster is attributed to a mistake on the part of a signalman.

LANDSLIP IN ITALY.

THIRTY KILLED AND INJURED.

Bologna, June 24.—A disastrous landslide involving great loss of life occurred this morning at Monte Sasse, on the Bologna-Florence Railway. Several houses were buried with their occupants by the falling mass of earth, and the mayor estimates the number of killed and injured at thirty. Railway communication has been interrupted by the calamity.

REVOLUTION IN RIO GRANDE.

SEASIDE SITUATION.

BUNOS AYRE, June 23.—Advices received state that a revolution on a large scale has broken out in Rio Grande, and that the whole province is in arms. The telegraph wires have been cut, and hostilities between the rebels and the authorities are imminent.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMANS.

BARON VON BIEULOW KILLED.

BIEULOW, June 23.—Official confirmation has now been received of the severe reverse to the German arms in the Kilima-Niaro district, reported by Reuter's agent at Zanzibar on the 19th inst. The news of the disaster was telegraphed yesterday to the Government here from Dar-es-Salaam, and is to the following effect. Herr Bartel, a non-commissioned officer, who was himself wounded in the fighting, and Herr West, an assistant of the ambulance corps, report:—"An engagement was fought on the 10th inst., in Mosti, with Meli, in which Baron von Bieulow, the chief of the station, Lieut. Wolfson, and twenty Soudanese fell. Non-commissioned officers Wietzer and Wittstock now hold Kilima-Niaro station, with forty-four men." The dispatch adds that reinforcements to the number of 180 men, which have been despatched from Dar-es-Salaam, arrived at Tanga yesterday, and were immediately sent on into the interior.

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 23.—The seconds of Capt. Cromieu Fox and the Marquis de Mores have signed a process-verbal declaring that it is absolutely impossible for most honourable reasons for the projected duel between their principals to take place. A similar document has been drawn up putting an end to the proposal for a meeting between the captain and M. Guerin.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

MCALIFFE AND FRAZIER.

New York, June 23.—The fight at the Manhattan Athletic Club last night between "Jack" McAliffe and "Billy" Frazier was won by McAliffe, who defeated Frazier in the third round. John L. Sullivan was present.

PLOT TO KIDNAP AN EXECUTIONER.

PARIS, June 23.—The figure of to-day reveals the details of an unsuccessful anarchist plot. It appears that the day before the trial of Ravachol, some friends of the accused attempted to kidnap the executioner, M. Delbier. Four of them watched him outside the café where he is in the habit of frequenting. They had cartridges in readiness; but fortunately for M. Delbier he met a friend as he left the café, and the anarchists did not attack him when they saw him in company.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

DEATH OF A BELGIAN EXPLORER.

BRUSSELS, June 23.—News has just come to hand of the death of the Belgian explorer, Vitreos, who was killed in a recent encounter with Arab slave raiders near Tangiers. The Arab was taking part in an anti-slavery expedition, under the command of Capt. Jacques, another Belgian officer. The news of this disaster has caused widespread regret.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

VIENNA, June 23.—It is officially announced that Prince Bismarck, while passing through Berlin on his way to Vienna, did not ask an audience of the Emperor William.

last night, at half-past 10, Prince Bismarck entered the theatrical exhibition here and

his Bavarian bear among the crowds

of visitors present. He remained to the

close of the performance, listening intently

to the popular singer, and occasionally ap-

plauding heartily. Prince Bismarck left

Vienna for Munich.

THREATENED STRIKE AT LEEDS.

Messrs. Arthur and Co., Leeds, have issued notices intimating a reduction in the amounts allowed for various classes of work, the reduction varying from 6d. a coat for light work, and from 1s. to 1s. 9d. for heavy work.

The hands, who numbered 500, have replied

that they will not submit to any reduction,

as for some time past their rates of earnings

have been reduced. A strike is apprehended.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN CHARING CROSS-ROAD.

A DETECTIVE - SERGEANT KILLED AND TWO MEN INJURED.

A serious shooting affray took place the other afternoon in Sandringham Buildings, Charing Cross-road. A young German butcher, named George Wenzel, who is employed at a butcher's establishment in Charing Cross-road, was wanted on a charge of larceny. He was traced to the second floor of Sandringham Buildings by Det.-supt. Joyce. Upon the latter proceeding to handcuff him, the prisoner presented a revolver and shot him in the abdomen and right shoulder. Two men who had accompanied the detective were also fired at by Wenzel. One of the men was Frederick Ruhmann, aged 27, also a German butcher who worked with the prisoner at St. Charing Cross-road, and from whom it is alleged the prisoner had stolen money. Ruhmann received a bullet wound in the arm which was not very serious; but the other man, named Henry Selzer, a baker, of 9, Haggerston-road, Dalston, was shot in the back of the head. Policemen and

neighbours quickly congregated round the scene of the tragedy. Wenzel, who was wearing his butcher's gown and was bareheaded, was immediately arrested and taken to Vine-street Police Station. The injured men were quickly conveyed to Charing Cross Hospital, Joyce, the detective being in a dying state. Selzer's injuries were attended to and he was able to leave, but Ruhmann was detained. The bullet was extracted, and no fatal result is apprehended. The detective's condition, however, was regarded as hopeless from the first. An attempt was made to take his depositions, but all he could say was, "I was trying to catch a thief in Charing Cross-road, and was shot by the prisoner." The prisoner was brought from the Vine-street Station, in order that the dying man might try to identify him, but it was too late. Joyce having lapsed into unconsciousness. The two other injured men, however, identified Wenzel at once. Everything was done for Joyce, but without avail, death occurring at a quarter to 4.

ACCUSED IN THE DOCK.

Late in the afternoon (when it was not known that the officer Joyce had succumbed to his injuries), at the Marlborough-street Police Court, John George Wenzel, 25, described as a cabinetmaker, living in Charing Cross-road, was charged before Mr. Hannay with shooting with intent to murder Det.-supt. Joseph Joyce, of the J. Division, of the Commissioner of Police—Asst. Alcock of the J. Division, stationed at Dalston, identified the body of the deceased as a detective-surgeon of the Criminal Investigation Department. The witness saw him a Dalston Station at a quarter to 9 on the morning of the 20th. He was then about to leave with Mr. Selzer for the purpose of apprehending the prisoner, who subsequently gave the name of Goodman. Henry Selzer, of Haggerston-road, Dalston, repeated the evidence he gave at the police court. The evidence of the doctor at the hospital having been given, a verdict of wilful murder against Wenzel was returned.

SINGULAR OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN.

BLACKED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

The Gloucester magistrates were on Wednesday occupied for two hours in hearing an extraordinary charge of assault brought against two men and three women, all well-known characters. The complainant, a weakly-looking woman, said to be 23, but who looked very much older, said she was a native of Germany, her father having been a colonel in the Army. He died some four years ago, and she then found her way to England, and had since obtained her living by playing the piano in different parts of the kingdom. At one time she had an engagement at the Crystal Palace, but that had to be given up on account of ill health, and she eventually found her way to Gloucester. Up to last October she enjoyed an annuity of £25, but, that becoming exhausted, she was obliged to take lodgings in a low part of the city and managed to eke out a scanty existence by acting as accompanist at public houses. On May 23rd she was looked out of her lodgings and was obliged to take refuge for the night in an empty cottage.

The following afternoon the five defendants entered the cottage, and coming into the room in which she was sitting reading, the males made improper proposals to her, and on her refusing them, assisted by the females, tore off her clothes, blacked her from head to foot with soot, threw her over her, destroyed her wig, and otherwise ill-used her. A neighbour came in and rescued her, took her away, and allowed her to wash and dress in her house. Corroborative evidence was tendered, and counsel for the defence addressed the bench at length, urging that the whole affair was a joke, and was as much enjoyed by the complainant as by the defendants. The bench, however, thought otherwise, and stigmatized the conduct of the men as most cowardly, sentenced each to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, and the woman to a month's imprisonment, also with hard labour.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.

On May 1st last, Mr. Morfas Williams, a farmer, residing at Rhayderw, Carmarthenshire, mysteriously disappeared. No trace of him could be obtained, notwithstanding a rigorous search of the neighbourhood, until Tuesday last, when a dog belonging to a neighbouring farm was seen to carry in its mouth what proved to be the bone of a human arm. The dog's movements were watched, and on Wednesday evening it was followed to a thick thicket of furze, distant a mile from the farmhouse in which the dead slept on the night preceding his disappearance. In the midst of the thicket lay the remains of the body, identified by shreds of clothing to be that of the missing farmer. A large sum of money was found in a pocket, but there was absolutely nothing to show how the man met with his death.

WAGES ON THE TYNE AND WEAR.

The engineering employers on the Tyne and Wear are said to have issued notices for a reduction of wages in the various sections of the engineering trade, the number of men affected being between 16,000 and 20,000. The amount of reduction is said to range between 5 per cent. for men earning less than £1 per week, and 10 per cent. for men earning £10, and over. A meeting of the men will be held to consider the matter on Saturday.

HULL DOCKS BILL: A DEADLOCK.

The proceedings before the select committee of the House of Commons in connection with the Hull Docks Bill came to a deadlock on Friday, under unprecedented circumstances. Members of the committee invariably sign a declaration that they are not personally interested in the companies represented. In the Hull Docks case, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, the chairman, made the usual declaration that he held £22,000 of stock in the North-Eastern Railway, the opposing company. Certain representations were made, and Mr. Chamberlain consulted the Speaker, who advised him to withdraw. Mr. Chamberlain accepted this advice, explaining that he made the declaration formally and without suspecting he was incapacitated. Deadlock then ensued, the promoters of the bill declining to proceed further. Finally, the remaining members of the committee resolved to give a decision, and declining the preamble of the bill unproved, the measure was thrown out.

HELP FOR THE WIDOW.

At Bow-street Police Court on Thursday afternoon, Mr. C. N. Young, solicitor, Stoke Newington, made an application to Sir John Bowring with regard to the widow and children of Det.-supt. Joyce, who was recently shot at Charing Cross by a man he was attempting to arrest. He pointed out that if Joyce, who had been in the force twenty-two years, had lived to remain in it for three years longer, he would have been entitled to a pension of £20 a year.

As it was, his widow was only entitled

to a pension of £15, which would not keep

herself and the five children, dependent upon

her. The bravery displayed by Joyce was undoubtedly great. Although mortally wounded he did not let his prisoner go, but retained his hold upon him until another officer came forward to take him in charge. Sir John Bridge said it was highly probable that if Joyce had not held his prisoner in the determined way he did, the latter, who was possessed of a revolver containing three undischarged cartridges, would have fired more shots and taken more lives.

Mr. Young said he applied for the sanction of Sir John Bridge, as chief magistrate of the metropolis, to open a subscription list on behalf of Mrs. Joyce and her children. The widow was extremely delicate and quite unable to work for her livelihood. Messrs. Cox-bankers, Charing Cross, had consented to receive subscriptions to what would be known as the Joyce Widower's Testimonial Fund, and he hoped Mr. Alexander (the chief clerk) would consent to act as treasurer. Mr. Young added that Joyce was only 41 years of age. Sir John Bridge said Mr. Young had done perfectly right to bring this matter forward, and he hoped the public would do what they generally did in cases of the kind—contribute largely to the fund. He (Sir John Bridge) saw poor Joyce when he was dying. He met with his death as most Englishmen liked to do, in the performance of his duty. He would himself give £5, and Mr. Vaughan would give £23.

JUDGMENT OF WILFUL MURDER.

In the afternoon, at Charing Cross Hospital, Mr. John Troutbeck opened an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Det.-supt. Joyce. Supt. Smith and Insp. Shannon watched the proceedings on behalf of the Commissioner of Police. Up to last October he enjoyed an annuity of £25, but, that becoming exhausted, he was obliged to take lodgings in a low part of the city and managed to eke out a scanty existence by acting as accompanist at public houses. On May 23rd she was looked out of her lodgings and was obliged to take refuge for the night in an empty cottage.

The following afternoon the five defendants entered the cottage, and coming into the room in which she was sitting reading, the males made improper proposals to her, and on her refusing them, assisted by the females, tore off her clothes, blacked her from head to foot with soot, threw her over her, destroyed her wig, and otherwise ill-used her. A neighbour came in and rescued her, took her away, and allowed her to wash and dress in her house. Corroborative evidence was tendered, and counsel for the defence addressed the bench at length, urging that the whole affair was a joke, and was as much enjoyed by the complainant as by the defendants. The bench, however, thought otherwise, and stigmatized the conduct of the men as most cowardly, sentenced each to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, and the woman to a month's imprisonment, also with hard labour.

FLORAL FETE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Nothing could exceed the sumptuousness of the artistic display of flowers made on Friday by the indefatigable friends of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women. The Egyptian Hall and the saloon of the Mansion House presented a veritable "feast of roses." Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by Princess Christian, opened the rose show and floral fete in the presence of 5,000 tickets of a numerous gathering. Over 5,000 tickets had been sold for the benefit of the oldest children's hospital in the metropolis, and the stall-holders and their assistants, dressed in the daintiest summer costumes, made the best use of a favourable opportunity. The Lady Mayoress presided over the chief stall, and the wives of the two sheriffs performed similar functions. Mrs. H. S. Foster being energetically seconded by Mrs. Edgar Jenkins, Miss Annie Hughes, assisted by Mrs. J. Manns and Miss Maud Millett, who at first failed to impress her identity upon the footman who kept the private entrance to the Mansion House, was one of the most successful vendors of roses when once she reached Mrs. A. Courtney's department. Lady Monckton, the Countess of Hertford, Mrs. Frank Grimwood, Mrs. Soulaby, and many other ladies attended the fete, who had so generously decked, and the Prince of Wales sent a large consignment of roses and carnations from Sandringham. The funds urgently needed for the institution in Waterloo-road should be greatly added by so successful a fete.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S COMMAND.

Contrary to the official denial only this morning, the Exchange Telegraph Company stated that the Duke of York had been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family will visit him on board in a few days. In the list of appointments issued by the Admiralty, the command appears as follows:—Commander H. H. the Duke of York, &c., to the Melampus, in lieu of a captain, to date June 29th.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE NILE.

Two Lives Lost.

The Central News correspondent at Vourla Bay writes that Chief Torpedo-instructor Corbet was killed on board H.M.S. Nile on the 1st inst., a detonator which was being forced into a tin containing a gun-cotton mining charge exploding. An able seaman, who was assisting him, was badly mutilated, and also died two hours later. A hole was blown in the deck of the vessel.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ESTATEHOUSE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

On the motion to read this bill, amending the Act of 1861, Lord STANLEY of ALDERSLEY moved its rejection. His Lord CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer supported the motion, and the House of Commons voted to reject the bill.

LYNCH (North).—Col. C. Tottenham will stand as Conservative.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—Mr. E. Edwards (Labour) has retired.

LIVERPOOL (West Derby).—Mr. F. R. Smith (G.) opposes Mr. W. H. Cross (C.).

LONGFORD (South).—The Hon. E. Blake (A.P.) will oppose Dr. Fitzgerald (P.).

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Mr. F. Hamill has been invited to stand in the Labour interest.

BLACKBURN.—Messrs. E. Heyworth and W. Taylor (G.) have been selected.

LEICESTER.—Mr. Alderman Wright (U.) has declined to stand.

**CIGARETTE PAPERS,
FOR AFTER-DINNER SMOKING.**
By JOSEPH HATTON.

The Coming Elections.

The shadow of the coming general election has fallen upon the season. The tents in Vanity Fair will soon be folded and put away for next year. London is still alive and full of "gig and go," but it is like a "hurrying up" for the finish. The great town swarms with Americans, and the cry is still they come. The New York and Boston seasons are over in the last days of May; our season, therefore, fits them well. On their side just now they are talking of nothing but politics. They would rather have found us free from this trouble. But our electioneering is only occasional. They are at all the year round. One Presidential election over, they begin upon the next. The intervals are filled with all kinds of minorelections that are worked with a view to the one great event. It is generally thought to be a good thing for England that Mr. Blaine is out of the running for the Presidency. He is a man of rare capacity—a clever all-round man; but he has not shown himself at any time very friendly to England. He is of Irish extraction; that should not make him the less acceptable to the old country; but, somehow, native Americans, and those who desire to maintain a lasting amity with England, do not trust Mr. Blaine. I have had the privilege of meeting the distinguished American statesman, and am one who admires his scholarly character. As a man of culture and grace of manner he is in some respects not unlike Mr. Gladstone. During Mr. Irving's visits to America Mr. Blaine has been one of his most genial hosts, and the English actor has entertained the American statesmen in London.

Players and Politics.

At the moment Mr. Irving is as much a public topic as Mr. Gladstone, and the theatre as the Houses of Parliament. Following the compliments already paid to Irving by Harvard University in America, and, secondly, by Oxford at home, Trinity College, Dublin, has gone a step further, and given him an honorary degree. His cardinals in "Henry VIII." and "Richelieu," and his forthcoming production of "King Lear," have been almost as much discussed as the loyal Ulster demonstration. Mr. Gladstone has refreshed his intellectual mind with the acted policies of Richelieu and Wolsey. It is an irreverent age; bets are being made about the end of Cardinal Gladstone's career—which it will most resemble in the theatrical stories of the Lyceum cardinals. It is rather a trying time just now for actors who don't pay much attention to politics. Mr. Toole is generally pretty well up-to-date, but it required all his tact the other day to make the Lord Aberdeen really understand that it was not in the nature either of courtesy or forgetfulness that he mistook him for the Duke of Abercorn. The last mentioned nobleman has risen tremendously in the estimation of London during the past fortnight. Actors as a rule do not take an active interest in politics. Some of them have very strong views in that direction nevertheless. By the nature of their calling they naturally incline to Conservatism. Aristocracy has done more for art than democracy. Wealth and leisure are naturally in sympathy with the higher walks of art. Not that to-day society is the chief patron of the stage. The pit and gallery contain the most constant and earnest followers of Shakespeare and what is called the legitimate drama. There is an enviable opening in the next Parliament for some man of culture and strength to devote himself to the interests of the theatre. Among a certain set of public men whom a popular franchise has oddly enough created in London, there is a tendency to tyranny over theatrical managers, who are harassed with frivolous and vexatious inspections and regulations that no other men in England would put up with for one hour without making the country ring with their grievances.

Once More to the West.

It must have been an overwhelming offer that has induced Mr. Irving to pay another touring visit to America. Mr. H. E. Abbey, the prince of impresarios, however, is not a man to let a matter of money stand in the way of an enterprise upon which he has set his heart. He is interested in one of two new theatres which he wants Mr. Irving to inaugurate, and these is the "World's Fair" at Chicago where he wishes to play the Lyceum company. So he has arranged with Mr. Irving to go once more to America in the big way that belongs to the Lyceum progresses. The English actor-manager will take out his entire company, with the scenery and appointments, for several of his finest productions. These will include "Henry VIII.," "Richelieu," "Louis XIV.," "The Lyons Man," "Much Ado," and probably "Lear," which is to be Mr. Irving's next production in London. The Americans cannot fail to be deeply interested in Mr. Irving's presentation of the two cardinals, which has proved so attractive to playgoers and students of the stage in London. The American tour begins in September, 1893. Mr. Irving and his company will leave London in the middle of August, and go straight to "The City of the Golden Gate." They will be away from England seven months. The journeys will be easy. No incidents of what are called "one night stands" will occur. Taking a foreign train to travel from San Francisco to Chicago, they will play a route at three cities. Their appearance at the Columbia Theatre in "The Prairie City," will be a feature of the closing works of "The World's Fair." A month in San Francisco, a month in Boston, two weeks in Philadelphia, and a month in New York are the chief engagements. Mr. Abbey and his partner, Mr. Schofield, are the proprietors of the Tremont Theatre at Boston, a fine house equipped with every modern comfort and appliance. They are building in New York a new house on the same lines, to be called "Abbey's Theatre." Mr. Irving will open this theatre at Christmas, 1893, or in January, 1894, with "Henry VIII." Of course, the bright particular star of the company will be Miss Ellen Terry.

A Chat with Irving.

"Sorry you are going to leave us again," said a friend to Irving. "Hoped you were with us now for good." "Very kind of you to say so," Irving replied. "I shall only be away seven months; after all that is nothing to the reading-room."

more than a provincial tour at home." "But the journey," said the other— "playing at one night stands, as they call it—a dreadful trial, surely?" "We shall not do that kind of thing, my friend," said Irving. "We play once or twice on our way from San Francisco to Chicago. The rest is familiar ground. I think I know how to travel comfortably in America, and what I don't know Mr. Abbey does. We were associated together, you know, in my first visit to America eight years ago." The moral of which brief dialogue is that Mr. Henry Irving means to take care of himself.

The Financial Hero of Waterloo.

The colours of certain gallant regiments historically associated with the victory of Waterloo were dressed with laurel wreaths on parade last Saturday; and a graphic feminine pen commemorated the anniversary of the great fight with a picture of an old lady who heard the music of the drum and lost her father in the field. She was a child of ten, but she remembers the noise of the guns and the soldiers dashing past; and although she forgets many things that have happened recently, she finds her memory of the dreadful war still fresh and green; with the din and tears of the fighting, and the parade and flags, and processions that belong to the celebrations of victory. The newspaper pen tells the story with a gentle simplicity that is worth studying by young writers who intend to offer themselves for associations before the examiners of the Society of Journalists. After exhausting one's interest in the fighting men of the time, the financial hero of Waterloo looks forth a very remarkable figure. He stood on the crest of a hill at Hougoumont and watched the battle. When the day was decided he galloped to Brussels, where a carriage took him to Ostend. On the 19th of June he reached the coast. A tempest held the sea against him. He offered a large sum to be taken across the Straits to Dover. No one would venture. He was in despair. At last he tempted a poor fisherman with £100. The hardy boatman landed him safely at Dover. Here the traveller hired post-horses in relays to carry him to London. In due course he arrived on the Stock Exchange, the only man in England who knew of Wellington's victory. London was in the lowest depths of financial despair. The spectator of the last encounter between Wellington and Napoleon, who had stood upon the hill at Hougoumont, did not contradict the reports of Prussian defeats; nor did he consider it his business to throw any light upon the latest adventures of Wellington's raw and harassed troops. The Funds fell. The traveller's well-known agents with anxious haste, sold stock right and left. His private agents bought every bit of scrip that could secure. The buyers had had two days' start before the news of Waterloo was proclaimed; and when the Funds rose as rapidly as they had fallen the traveller, who had faced the storm from Ostend to Dover, had made a million sterling. His name was Nathan Rothschild. He founded the famous banking house.

Nathan and the Prince.

This Nathan Rothschild, who died a baron, and held the purse-strings of Europe, once said to a friend: "The way to be happy is to give up your heart and soul to business." Immense care and caution are required to make a great fortune; it demands ten times as much to keep it. A good story is told of Nathan's indifference to titled visitors; he treated all men alike. A certain German prince brought letters of credit to the baron. Receiving him in his private room, the baron, being very busy at the moment, nodded to the prince, and in an off-hand way requested him to take a chair. His royal highness had been accustomed to homage, and knew how to exact it in Germany. "Do you not understand, sir, who I am?" exclaimed the prince, drawing himself up to his full height. "I am the Prince of — and —" (mentioning two high-sounding titles). "Very well," replied the banker, going on with his work, "then take two chairs, prince!"

The Latest Fast Train Scheme.

America is the home of practical electricity. England invents, America utilises ideas. The pioneer of applied sciences, she is especially active in the use of electricity. Her latest scheme is a train from St. Louis to Chicago which is to run at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. The feasibility of the work is said to have been established by sufficient tests. England has long ago run trains at sixty and seventy miles an hour; but a hundred is a great speed. It is faster than the flight of the homing pigeon. The swallow does not exceed it. It is much faster than a gale of wind. Only for nautical speed reaches the speed of sixty. The only question as to the new scheme is one of cost. No guarantee is offered in that direction at present; the public is not even invited to subscribe for a single mortgage bond.

Pictures, Players, and Painters.

One of the finest examples of the art of Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., hangs in the smoke-room of the Garrick Club. It was the painter's own free contribution to the club's well-known collection of pictures, and is one of the best accounts of the pictures at the Garrick. The price is only sixpence. The Pope had an excellent portrait of Vaughan to abstain henceforth, as far as possible, from interference with party strife, and in particular not to oppose the national aspirations of the Irish people. The truth is that the Pope was fully aware of Dr. Vaughan's aversion to the clergy participating in political, and especially in Irish national affairs. It was the fact of his abstaining from political strife, and devoting himself to the spiritual welfare of the community and to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, that induced the Pope to choose him as the successor to Cardinal Manning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of your letters, no editor can accept any responsibility for any errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach us by Wednesday morning. Letters for the "Archbishop of Westminster" should be sent to a day letter. Correspondents should be most particular in sending legibly, in condensing their queries by omitting superfluous words, and in confining themselves to one or two at a time. We do not accept as wills or other legal documents, nor can we undertake to solve family questions should they be handed to us. "How to get a divorce" and "What to do with a wife to whom you have given up" are not within the scope of our publications. All letters to the "Archbishop of Westminster" should be accompanied by stamped address, covers for return to be sent destroyed.]

LEGAL.

NOTES FOR ATTORNEYS.—He must give the same notice that the landlady would have had to give, had she wished to terminate your tenancy. You do not say whether the hiring was by the week, month, or year.

W. L. F.—It must be paid to the landlord. **S. G. G.**—The marriage is void; the custody of the children remains with yourself. It depends entirely upon the proofs you can produce in court.

N. S. AND T. W. T.—1. Everything rests with the judge. 2. It had better be drawn up by a lawyer.

X. T. N.—1. You are your own property and can either take them away or sell them to the landlord or to the incoming tenant.

N. W.—See her for the balance; it will remain for her to prove he has alleged mental incapacity.

K. B.—You must state whether a widow or widower are left. Re-state the question with this information added.

E. G. S.—1. As we have not the fish, we cannot say whether the name occurs. 2. It would be sure to involve very heavy legal expenses, particularly if the man sues for damages.

W. J. K.—1. Wash the feathers in soft, i.e. rain water, and then lay a thick cream-like paste or plaster of starch and water over the soiled portions. Lay the skin aside till the starch plaster has become thoroughly dry, then remove it by tapping. This will restore the skin and judgment and selling tones.

W. J. K.—1. The stepson is not entitled to share. 2. There is only one way; divide the whole estate into four parts, and give one to each son, taking a receipt from each.

H. S. T.—It is very simple. When a person dies intestate, whether by will or otherwise, before his death, it no longer ranks among his assets.

C. G. W.—You are not liable; let them fire away.

P. A.—The freehold property would go to the heir-at-law; the personal would come to you.

P. T. L.—It would be a useless expense.

W. J. K.—She must give six months' notice, to expire on the date when the tenancy began.

T. H. D. Jr.—You seem to be entitled to a separation order and maintenance on the ground of systematic cruelty.

F. R. H.—1. It would be just as much a lottery as the other method, and equally contrary to law.

S. W. R.—No.

S. W. R. F.—Much depends on circumstances.

L. B.—The next-of-kin agents.

L. B.—1. No. 2. They could have you arrested and proceed against you criminally. Your proper course is to sue them.

P. R. P.—There is no fixed limit of time.

A. W.—The best way would be to employ a next-of-kin agent to make inquiry. But he would necessarily incur very considerable expense in doing so.

A. S. H.—We cannot undertake to say what view of damages would be taken by the court.

C. F. G.—A week's notice; after its expiration, the rent can be raised.

A. P. F.—It would be bigamy if the first wife is still alive.

N. P. F.—The cost cannot be estimated.

It would be merely throwing away good money, as the Jackson case finally put such cases out of court.

J. A. G. W.—1. Yes. 2. You.

P. E. T.—1. No. 2. A suit in forma pauperis sent to the court.

J. G. W.—With soap, fish, and sweets, either to the charl, mauters or hook; with the rest of the dinner, claret or Burgundy and champagne; but much depends upon what you have got in the cellar.

T. O.—As a wash, from three to six parts of the peroxide of hydrogen to 100 parts of the water.

F. S. P.—1. You will find it in the issue of May 22nd.

J. A. C.—See "Topsy" above. You must regulate the quantity yourself, as the amount required varies with different persons. Begin with very little, and gradually add. You will soon find out what suits you.

E. H.—All great stains with fats, butter, or oil, ought not to be used too strong or lavishly. Candle grease or stains made by hot wax may be removed by blotting paper and a hot iron. If the colour suffers from the process, a weak solution of borax or ammonia will usually rectify it.

J. G. W.—With soap, fish, and sweets, either to the charl, mauters or hook; with the rest of the dinner, claret or Burgundy and champagne; but much depends upon what you have got in the cellar.

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J. A. C.—See "Topsy" above. You must regulate the quantity yourself, as the amount required varies with different persons. Begin with very little, and gradually add. You will soon find out what suits you.

E. H.—As general advice in a case, the particulars of which we do not know, careful dieting, regular moderate exercise, no smoking, thorough mastication.

T. S.—To make it requires a machine, as it must be boiled, at a pressure of 120 to 140 pounds. It is made by putting carbonate of lime into a bottle, and the saturated water bottled on it from the machine. The usual quantity is five grains to each bottle; when bottled this should be shaken to dissolve the carbonate of lime.

K. M.—Very strong varnish, soap, soda, and water will get it off; you can then repeat the wash with rotten stone and sweet oil first rubbed well on, then rubbed with a piece of cotton or flannel, and polished with wash leather, but it won't last bright for long.

A. N.—I noticed an inquery for Edward Cooper by a sister, can you kindly aid me, it was in your paper of the 17th of April, if I am not mistaken. You are Dr. Cooper, H. C. Cooper, a brother of mine, and his wife.

J. G. W.—1. You had better go to the Queen's Diamonds, 18, St. James's Street, W. 1.

S. A. C.—Yes, by searching through the list of the Queen's.

T. H. D.—The bands once published cannot be withdrawn, but the parties are not compelled to proceed to marriage.

K. Y. Z.—Everything depends upon whether the assignments hold or not. On that question you will have to offer any opinion.

J. G. H.—Your best course would be to apply to the mercy of your creditor, at the same time entering into an undertaking to pay him by instalments as soon as you get employment.

A. R.—1. Yes. 2. Only one.

M. R.—1. It is probably in the same case as other owners of property.

A. T.—1. You would be liable for the damage or loss.

A. T. F. H.—1. Near Weybridge.

M. C. S.—Good free fishing at Hurley.

N. H.—Subscription water in neighbourhood.

T. M.—Refer later on a notes.

N. H.—1. The handiwork is illegible. Notices which do not comply with these rules cannot be given in the "People's" advertising column of the usual charge.

MISSING.

J. L. H.—I know nothing about the person he should be?

H. B.—During her early years she was on the stage and performed at several theatres.

J. D.—Are there not two stations thereabouts bearing the names you mention? We are not well acquainted with the locality, but we have heard of two stations.

F. M.—Many thanks, but we had already received a poem covering much the same ground.

With your permission, we will retain the spirited effusion on the chance of being able to find a room for it next week.

W. A.—We have never come across any work of that sort.

G. J.—We do not give addresses.

E. M.—1. Yes, for some years. 2. The Stockton and Darlington line in 1825.

E. M.—2. No.

E. M.—We have never come across any work of that sort.

E. M.—Publication by itself will protect.

ORGANIST.—We do not give addresses.

DR. C. W.—Medical prescriptions and the names of medicines outside the scope of this column.</

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
EZEKIEL RODDA,
THE HAUNTER OF THE SHORE.
BY JOHN SAUNDERS.
TWO OF "AEL DRAE'S WIFE," "KIRK,"
"MELROSE, OVERALL," ETC.

CHAPTER XI.

FATHER! FATHER! HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN JACK?

"Did the minister call here yesterday, Naomi? I thought I heard mother saying something about it."

"Yes, father, he did," she replied, turning her head to hide the confusion caused her.

Ezekiel saw her blushes, and they were far from displeasing him. He loved her kindly. "So, so, and he brought you those lovely flowers, eh?"

"Yes, father."

"Ah, he is a good man—an estimable man. I do not know that I ever met one I could respect so highly as the Rev. Charles Edwards. You may consider yourself honoured that he takes notice of you as he does."

To this there was no answer.

"Did he stay here long?" Rodda next questioned, desirous (without showing his anxiety) to know how far the minister had ventured.

"About an hour, I think, though it might have been more."

"No doubt, I dare say the time passed very pleasantly. Don't fear my loss, that your father seeks to my your into your intercourse. He can trust his girl."

"Father," said Naomi, moving a little aside and speaking with great fervor, "the minister asked me to be his wife."

Ezekiel Rodda's surprise was extreme. Here was unlock'd-for success!

"God bless him!" he exclaimed in excitement. Then he continued to Naomi. "And you, too, my dear child. You will make a worthy wife for him, and he stooped to kiss her.

"Oh, father!" she exclaimed, with dismay expressed in voice and action as she retreated. "I—am not going to be his wife. I do not love him."

"Not going to be his wife? Do not give him! Do I hear aright? What say you to him?"

"I told him that I had no love for him. Father, don't look like that. Have I done wrong?"

"You have thrown away a good chance as ever came to woman, and you have wrung the heart of a good man."

Father! father! have you forgotten Jack?"

"Jack may never return. He has gone to a dangerous place, and is among dangerous companions. I warned him against going, but he's a headstrong youngster."

"I know that he will be true, and pray every day that God will bring him safely back to me."

"Look you here," said her father, putting a strong curb on his disappointment, and determined not to lose the game, for want of a little tact.

Naomi, though troubled and impatient, felt the unopened letter as a talisman in her pocket, and determined not to mar the treat in store for her by snatching hurried glances at its precious contents.

It was evening before these interruptions ceased.

Fortunately her granny retired early to bed, and Naomi, in the quiet of her own room, with flushed cheek and eager eyes, opened and read Jack's missive.

"The Gold Diggings."

"My dearest girl,—

"I took up my pen to write to you on board ship; indeed, I may say that for a chap like me, who can't feel easy when he's got the pen in his hand till he has put it down again, that I'd spin a fairish yarn, and kept it ready waiting the first chance of sending by a homeward board ship."

"My ship mates, who are uncommonly fond of a practical joke, had seen that I was keeping a log, guessed it was something more interesting than nautical lore, took advantage of my being on duty, overhauled my trunk, prigged, and hid your letter."

"I can tell you, my darling, that I was terribly upset, and raised the wind to that degree, as to have it speedily returned, but only when the opportunity of sending to you had been lost. Besides, I had no mind to send you what those chaps had mauled over."

"I do think of them, father," said the last, "and I know that all you may be wise and meant for my good. I have prayed to God for light, and I think I see my duty now, for all the difficulties have grown small beside the wrong of being untrue to Jack and breaking my pledged word to him."

"And what of the minister? Is his love and his lonely life to count for nothing, I should like to know?"

"I have told him all, father, and I am sure he sees as I see. He is generous! He is good! And I am sorry to him." Then her remembrance of the scene with the minister made fair to overcome her, and she buried her face in her hands.

Ezekiel did not speak. His knowledge of the minister told him there would be no further attempt on his part now that he knew that her love was given to another.

Inwardly he could have cursed his fate; outwardly he remained sternly calm.

His long habits of stolid endurance did not fail him as he tried, amidst the conflicting emotions, to realize the future course of action open to both of them.

It was not long before Naomi, glancing between her fingers, tried to read from her father's face what she had to hope or fear from him.

She stole gently to his side, and winding her arms around his neck, pleaded, with her cheek against his. "Let me live quietly here with you, dear father. I want to take care of you. There is no one but I can do that. I never will marry unless you approve, but don't ask me to leave you for any one but Jack."

Ezekiel Rodda had never found it possible to resist his daughter when she chose to exert her influence over him. As a child the apparently stern and gloomy man had always yielded to her, and he yielded now.

"Have your own way," he said, gently unwinding her arms and kissing her white brow. "Stay at home till your beauty fades, unknown on scant fare. Your father will never send you unwillingly from his side. I must be off, for I am very late," he added, and picking up the spade he had stood against a chair he strode out of the room.

He was bitterly disappointed. One by one, slowly but surely, his plans and his hopes for the future were all failing him. Whatever he turned his hand to, he failed. As a child the apparently stern and gloomy man had always yielded to her, and he yielded now.

"The gang he works among have made me welcome, and I share as they share. Though a rough, wild lot, they are not so depraved as the others I was first amongst."

"We work very hard, each having his separate duties, and though some of them have realised a little by gold dust, no prizes have yet fallen to any man here. Those who were more fortunate have lost the diggings to land their

"For what I would that do I not, but what I hate that do I? I am but a useless wreck doating out with the tide."

CHAPTER XII.

A LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

It was autumn when Naomi received her first love letter, if the misfortune which reached her from Jack Hamblin one fine morning in the beginning of October could be described by that title.

She had already received a few lines from him, scribbled at the post office in Sydney just in time to catch the departing mail, but these only told of his safe arrival and of a promise to write soon.

Since that event she had watched for the arrival of the postman morning after morning, her colour coming and going, as hope grew or waned within her breast, while anxiously following his movements as he advanced along the high road.

In these alternations of feeling nearly two months had elapsed since she had heard of Jack's arrival.

On this particular morning it was considerably past the usual time for the delivery of the letters in the village when, as on the many preceding days, she had to return to her daily work while striving to repress her disappointment and fast growing alarm.

Busily engaged in the garden picking some winter kale, the skirt of her print dress pinned around her to escape the droppings of dew from the plants and from the surrounding shrubs, she heard neither the heavy step of the postman or the knock with his stick on the kitchen door, but suddenly started to hear her name shouted in a loud voice by the man as he advanced along the garden path towards her.

"Will you catch, miss?" he called out. "I'm very late."

"Yes," she answered. "Throw it across."

The man obeyed. "That's a good catch! It's a letter from Australia, he said, with a sly smile as he retraced his steps down the garden.

But Naomi, from the moment the letter reached her hand, neither saw or thought of anything else. She recognised instantly Jack's bold and somewhat strutting penmanship. She felt that the packet was a thick one, and, collecting the vegetables she had picked, hastened to the house, hoping to escape unnoticed to her room and then read her letter.

But her granny met her, at once employed her, and then followed preparations for dinner.

At dinner her father asked her to accompany him to a place where he had to call on business some four and a half miles distant.

Naomi, though troubled and impatient, felt the unopened letter as a talisman in her pocket, and determined not to mar the treat in store for her by snatching hurried glances at its precious contents.

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Fortunately her granny retired early to bed, and Naomi, in the quiet of her own room, with flushed cheek and eager eyes, opened and read Jack's missive.

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"The gang he works among have made me welcome, and I share as they share. Though a rough, wild lot, they are not so depraved as the others I was first amongst."

"We work very hard, each having his separate duties, and though some of them have realised a little by gold dust, no prizes have yet fallen to any man here. Those who were more fortunate have lost the diggings to land their

small cargoes safe at Sydney or waste it in reckless extravagance.

"I agree with you both that too many men are working at this place.

"We have been talking of looking farther afield and prospecting on our own account.

"If we do so I will write again as soon as I have any news to tell you. When you write (and I do weary for a letter from you as much as a wrecked man wears for the sight of land) address to the post office, Sydney. One or other of us ride over every week to take and fetch letters.

"My respects to Mrs. Rodda and to your father. Speak of me as glorying in the task he has set me, and tell him I'll weather the roughest tempest, please God, so that the prize he has promised me may be mine.

"What a fine old man he is, Jack. You may well be proud of him, as he is certainly of you. I was very happy when I heard of your arrival.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

M. Jean de Reske has set a good example before his brother artists by a remarkably generous contribution to the fund now in formation for the foundation of a "Goring Thomas Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music. M. Jean de Reske being unable to assist in the concert (which will be given on the 13th of July, for the purpose of raising funds for the proposed scholarship) has resolved to dedicate to it the fee due to him for his performance in "Carmen" last week.

If I am not mistaken, this fee amounts to £10, and although some churlish people may say that M. Jean de Reske has "only" subscribed a sum which it took him "only" three or four hours to earn, they must admit that the £10 would have gone into the pocket of the warm-hearted artist, had he refrained from the act of generosity to which I have referred.

For more than forty years I have been acquainted with operatic artists, and have always found them ready to give help to brother and sister artists in distress. Poor Goring Thomas was wealthy, and leaves no relative in distress, but the proposed testimonial will be a fitting testimony to his genius and his social merits.

It is not surprising that musical amateurs frequently seek to become professionals, seeing how great is the temptation of becoming distinguished and rich. I venture to tell my young readers that the road to success as a public vocalist is thorny, and that for one student who climbs to success and riches there are at least ten thousand aspirants who are doomed to disappointment.

Our continental friends are less prone than of you to sneer at England as an "unmusical" nation. During the last quarter of a century the progress of music culture in this country has been rapid, and I could mention instances in which foreign artists, lightly esteemed in their native countries, have acquired fame and riches as the result of winning praise from "unmusical" England.

Madame Calvé, an accomplished French vocalist and an excellent actress, has won great success at our Royal Opera, and has been favourably mentioned by our musical critics. The result is that she is now engaged to appear in opera at New York and other American cities, and is to receive £20,000 for eleven months' services.

The success of the Royal Opera season has been so great that Sir Augustus Harris has profitably tried the experiment of repeating popular operas at Drury Lane Theatre, which has been crowded once, and occasionally twice, per week. I fear that under these circumstances the performances of Mr. George Fox's opera, "Nydia," will be postponed until after the close of the current opera season.

Last week I had the pleasure of attending a concert given at Prince's Hall by two clever young artists, M.M. Hulland and Phillips—their first appearances in public. Mr. Hulland played classical and modern pianoforte music admirably, and Mr. Phillips sang baritone solos with polished taste. He has a remarkably fine voice, and should reach eminence ere long.

The London Saturday Night Concerts have been worthy of greater support than they obtained, and came to an end on Saturday last, when the fourth concert of the brief series was given. It attracted a larger audience than had attended any of the preceding concerts, and on the strength of this fact an announcement has been made of a second series. I fear the well-meaning promoters of these concerts are not likely to cover their expenses.

Madame Rosa Sucher has been suddenly recalled to Berlin, to take the principal part in Wagner's opera, "Die Walkure." With this performance the Berlin opera season will close, and it certainly seems a hard thing that Madame Sucher should be called away from her successes in London for the sake of her services in one opera at Berlin. She is invariably a sufferer from sea-sickness when crossing the Channel, and the governmental manager of the Berlin opera is aware of that fact. One day during her visit to England, ten years ago, she asked me how it was that English people seemed unaffected by the action of the sea? I replied, "Because Britannia rules the waves," and although she did not like the celebrated schoolmaster, suggest that "Britannia ought to rule them straighter," she owned that she envied the British seafarer.

OLLA PODRID. — Mr. Richard Temple, formerly of the Savoy Opera Company, has been appointed dramatic instructor at the R.C. Music.—Signor Foli has been very successful on his Australian tour.—At Sarasat's third concert a masterly M.S. symphony, by Mr. W. G. Cusins, was produced, with genuine success.—4,000 singers assisted at the Nonconformist Choir Festival.—Mr. McGuckin has rejoined the Carl Rosa Company.—Sir Charles Hallé's sixth and last "Schubert Recital" will be given at St. James's Hall on Friday, July 1st.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

On the 18th inst., Mr. Rowland Ward had on view at his well-known establishment in Piccadilly a fine collection of lion trophies won by the ride of Lord Delamere while in Somaliland (a portion of Africa just south of the Gulf of Aden). The chief object among them is the magnificent group of the two finest specimens, which are represented by the taxidermist as locked in each other's arms in deadly embrace. These two lions are grand representatives of their race; indeed, one of them is said to be perhaps finer than any specimen previously brought to this country. The realism of the scene depicted is intense and even terrible; one can almost hear the mighty beasts snarling and growling at one another. There are twelve other lion skins also as the fruits of Lord Delamere's African expedition, and the whole set formed a very fine show indeed.

H. B. " is a "constant reader," and I may say, a most kind forwarder of scraps and cuttings, writes of a very pretty pet lamb he saw in a public-house in Gravesend. It came into the bar and drank some beer out of a glass dish. Rather incongruous behaviour, by the way, for a pet lamb, is it not? One associates the innocent lambkin with green fields, and buttercups, and spring time, and things of that sort, and when we hear of it imbibing its beer at the bar like any other mortal, why we receive a slight shock. Nor was it a single lapse. The barmaid told my correspondent that the lamb expects his drop of beer regularly every morning at 6.30! Presently the potman came in, and when the lamb saw him it knew that he was going to take it to the stable. So the lamb ran off into the back parlour under a table, and would not come out until a little boy, the son of the proprietress, called it. The last my correspondent saw of the lamb was the boy and lamb sitting on the floor together, the boy with the lamb's head between his hands.

GENERAL CHATTER, M.P.

The appeal from the excellent rector of St. Clement Danes on behalf of the Clare Market Country Holiday Fund, which appeared in our columns last week, may possibly elicit some additional donations if I give a few details of what the fund accomplished last year. At a cost of less than £220, 900 poor folks—men, women, and children—were given a fortnight either in the country or at the seaside, while 561 others enjoyed a whole day's rural rambling. In addition 52 got a week's outing at the expense of the fund, and not a few little ones had to be provided with boots and clothing before they started. Never was money laid out to better advantage; it is really astonishing to consider the amount of happiness and health which can be secured for those badly in need of both by sending half a sovereign or a sovereign to Mr. Pennington. But he is not above accepting shillings or sixpences, or even coppers, for his humble parishioners.

Another deserving appeal for which I must say a good word is that on behalf of the Fresh Air Fund started by Pearson's Weekly, dress at the wedding, which was to take

"a rather peculiar incident" occurred lately to a friend of his who keeps pigeons. This gentleman found a quantity of blood and feathers on the floor of his pigeon-house and a hen pigeon, which had been sitting, was gone. On further examination, it was discovered that the cock bird was screening two newly-born kittens, and fought and pecked in their defence when moved. The kittens were taken away and drowned and a watch kept, but the cat, which had evidently murdered the poor hen, could not be seen. Later on in the day, however, on the house being visited again, it was discovered that the old cock had got another kitten under his wing. It was also removed. How can one account for this very peculiar behaviour on the bird's part?

A native gentleman, writing to the *Indian Mirror*, complains of a local water company turning on young snakes with the water through the pipes. One obtruded itself by this channel upon him while he was having his bath. It was a very small one, only six inches long, but, nevertheless, it did not seem a cheerful "companion of bath" to him. A few days before, moreover, a similar reptile was precipitated in the same way into a house in a neighbouring village. The specimen has been sent for scientific examination, and may turn out, I dare say, to be only an eel after all. Some years ago, I remember, Londoners were treated to a young eel or two gratis from the water companies, according to letters in the newspapers.

Mr. G. Austin, of the World's End Inn, Chatham, Kent, has four eggs laid by common ducks weighing in the aggregate 25 ounces, the largest being 6½ ounces and the next 6½ ounces.

There is a pretty little toad being sold now in those London shops where such things are usually vended that is decidedly neat in appearance. It is called "the Lizard toad," for what reason I know not. I find them to be remarkably smart and bright in their movements; that is, for toads. They pick up small worms very readily, and they jump with a considerable amount of vigour. In colour they are of a dark marbled green, the hind legs being especially well marked, and they are, on the whole, tasty though not gaudy. There is nothing of the lizard about them to suggest their title. Like all toads, they require earth to burrow in, and after I got my specimen he hid himself to such good effect underground that for a long time I could not see him until I spied first a small monument of newly uprooted earth and then a portion of a green snout.

THE ACTOR.

I must confess to being disappointed with the tableaux vivants which Mr. Horace Sedger and Mr. Luther Munday submitted to their guests at the Lyric Club. It was very good of those gentlemen to invite their friends to witness the performance, but it would be sheer flattery to say that the tableaux gave great pleasure. A few were charming, but the majority were inadequate. The truth is, the undertaking was too great. Adam and Eve, Venus and Adonis, Endymion and Diana, Judith and Holofernes—how the pleasure of showing the bream and head of the salmon to the Piscatorial Society at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday evening.

It will be a surprise to most anglers to hear that salmon fishing is possible at Pulborough, a return ticket to which costs only 2s. 6d. by Mr. Eldridge's Sunday excursion train, or 5s. for three days, by the ordinary Anglers' Privilege Cards. Yet such is the fact. A well-conditioned salmon weighing 10lb., 26in. long and 11in. girth, was taken there at 6 p.m. on Sunday last, and there are others in the neighbourhood. A carp of 3lb. 3oz. was also taken there on Tuesday night. Mr. Nutt, the enterprising proprietor of the Swan Hotel, once despatched these fish to me, and I had the pleasure of showing the bream and head of the salmon to the Piscatorial Society at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday evening.

The salmon unfortunately was speared, but there are more in the same water, near the Swan Hotel, and I hope they may be taken by angling, as salmon used to be in this river. The bream I fear was not a victim to rod and line. There is no question that the Sussex waters maintain their reputation as among the most prolific in the country, of which the result of the Central Association competition at Pulborough last year gave abundant proof, and the Association still retains the water from which the heaviest fish were taken on that occasion.

I am glad to learn that the prosecution instituted by the Fishmongers' Company against certain parties for selling roach and dace out of season has been successful, all four defendants being fined under the much-abused Mundella Act, and ordered also to pay costs.

The Causton Angling Society has changed its name, and is now known as the City Piscatorial. It is a change only in name, for it meets at the same hostelry, the Coffee-Pot Tavern, Warwick-lane, E.C., and will still be piloted by Mr. John Smith, Harry Dunn, Tom Keeble, Mr. Husk, and other angling and musical friends. If the City Piscatorial become more prosperous than the Causton, they will be prosperous indeed.

A cheque for nearly £80 and a massive gold chain was presented to Mr. Edgar Shrubsole at the Royal Aquarium last week in recognition of his services in reference to the recent Fisher Exhibition. A hint was thrown out that the exhibition was likely to become an annual affair, but I greatly doubt whether this is possible, or even desirable, so far as the exhibits of angling clubs are concerned. The recent show was a great success, but would not bear early repetition.

The opening competitions among angling clubs, several of which took place last week, do not appear to have been very successful. The Good Intent practically drew a blank, and the Silver Trout had two prizes taken, with a small weight of fish, of which Messrs. Smale and Williams were the fortunate captors.

Among the special club notices received, I observe that of the well-known Hermonsey Brothers. Several of their members were out last week, but only three weighed in, Messrs. James Smith, H. Patman, and D. Dodson, who showed altogether 27lb. 6oz. of roach, roach, and dace.

Mr. Willard is now once more in England. He reached Queenstown at midnight on Tuesday, and on Wednesday night arrived at his home in St. John's Wood. Mrs. Willard, unfortunately, has been unwell, but her husband would find her somewhat recovered from her indisposition. He will now want to take some rest, and there is next to no likelihood that he will be seen in London in any important part before again crossing "the pond" to take up his American engagements.

He may possibly appear at the matinee his wife is promoting for the good of invalid actors and actresses, but that is all.

Matinees are not all fruitless, though the "largest circulation" would have us think so. "The Noble Art" was seen at an afternoon performance, and was so well received that the author has been encouraged to put it into the evening bill at Terry's. I observe that Miss Hartree Goodchild now plays the music hall "star," that Mr. Cheeseman is now the postman, and that Mr. Elsie Norwood is now the young man with a cold. Little Master Mansfield has been re-engaged, and properly, for he is evidently a clever young gentleman and born actor. Some day, if all goes well, he will be a popular comedian.

Another deserving appeal for which I must say a good word is that on behalf of the Fresh Air Fund started by Pearson's Weekly, dress at the wedding, which was to take

in "Fedora" on Wednesday, and I am rather glad that I did not, for she seems to have been more than usually "electric." I read that one gentleman in the stalls was so affected by the performance that he had a fit and was carried out. That seems an extreme penalty to undergo. If that sort of thing becomes common people with nerves would begin to avoid the playhouse. And, in truth, it is not rather absurd that audience should consent to be harrowed instead of delighted? Is not the aim of art the giving of pleasure? And is there any pleasure in being sent into fits? Hardly, I think.

On Wednesday afternoon next, and on subsequent Wednesdays at the Lyric Theatre, you may see "The Mountebanks" at just half the prices charged in the evening. The stalls will be five shillings instead of ten, and so through the whole of the house. It will be interesting to see how the experiment fares. There can be no doubt that half a sovereign or half a guinea is a lot of money to give for a stall, and the question is, are such prices necessary? It is possible that we may see great changes in this direction before very long.

OLD IZAK.

The Thames is now open for general angling, and already a large number of fishermen have been to work with their patrons, and certainly secured good bags so far as quantity is concerned, but the fish would have been better if left a little longer to themselves. A large number of anglers have responded to the anglers' call, Mr. H. Myers fishing with Kit Brown at Richmond, landing twenty-five in a few hours, and others have come to grief elsewhere.

Good reports reach me from Twickenham, Teddington, Kingston, Sunbury, and Shepperton. A carp of 3lb. has been taken at Twickenham, and Mr. C. H. Wheeley has secured a fine 6lb. trout, making his sixth trout this season.

From the Lea, there is little to report, and at Pulborough and Amberley, sport has been rather limited, but what fish have been taken at the two latter places have been of fair size, and in good condition. A vast number of anglers patronised the district last week, and it cannot be too widely known that there is plenty of free and excellent fishing at Pulborough, notwithstanding reports which have been in circulation to the contrary.

It will be a surprise to most anglers to hear that salmon fishing is possible at Pulborough, a return ticket to which costs only 2s. 6d. by Mr. Eldridge's Sunday excursion train, or 5s. for three days, by the ordinary Anglers' Privilege Cards. Yet such is the fact. A well-conditioned salmon weighing 10lb., 26in. long and 11in. girth, was taken there at 6 p.m. on Sunday last, and there are others in the neighbourhood. A carp of 3lb. 3oz. was also taken there on Tuesday night. Mr. Nutt, the enterprising proprietor of the Swan Hotel, once despatched these fish to me, and I had the pleasure of showing the bream and head of the salmon to the Piscatorial Society at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday evening.

What a funny old gentleman Mr. Gladstone is! There is really no one like him for throwing consistency to the winds. When his Irish supporters systematically practised boycotting in the most shameful and tyrannical forms, he defended it as a perfectly legitimate use of combination. But his majestic soul is filled with horror at the ideas, conjured up by himself, that the Ulster Unionist would boycott any Protestant minister who dared to say a word for Home Rule.

Mr. Guinness Rogers rather stretched metaphor, I think, when he likened Mr. Gladstone to "a young lion going into battle."

Lions, whether young or old, do not "go into battle"; they are cowardly animals and prefer to accomplish their evil purposes by surprise. But if they were differently constituted, to speak of a statesman in his eighty-third year as "a young lion" is distinctly hyperbolic. Old and well nigh toothless would be a far closer description.

Can any one tell me what is the maximum width sanctioned by authority for vehicles plying in the metropolis? I ask the question because it appears to me that vans, drays, and other vehicular monstrosities are continually broadening. This may be an hallucination on my part, but I see it reported in a country paper that the Great Western Railway lately had to delay the transmission of a furniture van for several days, by reason of there being no truck sufficiently large to accommodate the monster.

When finished, the Imperial Institute will form a worthy memorial of the Queen's jubilee but I fancy that a good deal more than the sum estimated—£20,000—will be required to complete the gigantic edifice.

Whatever may be the amount, it will be forthcoming, no doubt, in due course; it would be a shame to the whole nation to allow this good ship to be spoilt for want of a ha'porth of tar.

When strolling through the suburbs I am frequently asked for charity by strong, able-bodied men, wearing clothes sufficiently good to raise money on at the pawnbroker's. These unprofessional mendicants have all the outward appearance of working men, but, of course, they cannot really belong to that class or they would sell all their belongings sooner or later to solicit alms in the public streets. If you catch 'em, they always profess to have come a long distance—never less than thirty miles—in search of employment, but they are neither dusty, nor muddy, nor weary-looking. It is noteworthy, too, how quickly they make tracks for the nearest pub, when they have obtained sufficient coppers to pay for a pint or quart.

What has become of the electric 'bus? Only a few months ago proclamation was made from the house-tops that all difficulties were at last ended, and that the electric vehicle had come to stay. But after a brief appearance in the streets it vanished once more, and the hearts of drivers are greatly comforted. I know one of these hard-working men who, determined to be in the swim whatever happened, took to studying the elements of practical electricity under a fairly competent instructor. It cost him something, but, as he said to me, with true British pluck, "I am not going to be left out in the cold if I know not."

Mr. Land, 23, Laurence-lane, has produced a most tasteful little Unionist badge, in the shape of a Union Jack printed in the correct colours on white ribbed silk. It is about an inch square, and makes a very good appearance when pinned on the coat. As the Union Jack is also the emblem of the People, our readers should certainly invest a copper in the Land badge.

MADAME.

Lace takes a leading place as a fashionable trimming for summer dresses, indeed at the present time there is quite a craze for it, and a very pretty style it is, giving a touch of becomingness to the sombrest of woolen gowns.

All kinds of lace are used, but perhaps the favourites are crochet or guipure in black, cream, or coffee colour, and a kind of silk lace in black and colour which has a light and pretty effect over delicate shades.

As a word of warning, however, to those who cannot afford to pay

fabulous prices for real lace with which to trim their gowns in the prevailing fashion, the manufacturer of imitation has reached such perfection that an expert is often puzzled to distinguish the false from the real. Quite a moderate price you can have a handsome lace, an almost exact copy of the most expensive quality.

A pretty girl friend of mine came to me in much perplexity to know what she was to do; an invitation to a wedding had arrived, the refusal of which would give offence. She could not afford a new gown; she had just had one made for an "at home" given by the mother of the bride-elect, and she did not at

all like the idea of appearing in the same dress at the wedding, which was to take

place in the following week. The dress in question was a lovely shade of palest green crepon made very simply—the skirt with straight front, fitting smoothly over the hips, had a well-grown train, being trimmed round the foot with a band of curled silk ruching in a darker shade of green.

The bodice was tight-fitting, with short rounded basques; the fronts draped with folds of the material crossing from left to right, leaving in the centre a V opening, which was filled in with dark green silk, matching in colour the ruching at the foot of the skirt. The sleeves were made with a large loose puff of the crepon from shoulders to elbows, where they were gathered into tight cuffs of the dark green silk; a very pretty dress it was, but in order to do it at the wedding it had to be entirely transformed. The question was how to accomplish this without going to great expense.

A little deliberation told me here was a case for lace trimming. For a trifling cost the gown was completely altered in style by the addition of some lace, the band of curled ruching round the foot of the skirt was replaced by a band of cream coloured guipure insertion, about two inches wide, this trimming at once giving a different character to the skirt. The bodice was altogether transformed by the addition of deep frills of cream coloured guipure lace, gathered over the puffed shoulders and brought down each side of the V openings; the long cuffs of dark green silk were covered with cream lace, and the opening in front was filled in with a pink silk in place of the dark green.

It is delightful to see how practically unanimous the provincial magistrates are becoming in disowning prosecutions under the Lord's Day Observance Act. They almost invariably refuse to convict when the charges do not import extraneous matter, such as disturbing congregations or rowdy behaviour. It seems reasonable to hope, therefore, that the zealots who are carrying on this insane crusade will recognise before long that the force of public opinion is against them, especially in regard to the sale of Sunday newspapers. The foolish creatures persist in believing that journals bearing that imprint involve a long spell of Sunday labour, whereas it is really the Monday paper which do so. They imagine, too, in their dense stupidity, that if they could only stop the sale in the streets by newsboys, the working man would have to put up with the loss of reading the latest intelligence. Would he? Not a bit of it; other means would soon be found to satisfy his requirements.

There is one question which these dull-witted fanatics would do well to put to their own consciences. Whether it is better for a man to spend his weekly holiday in loading about, with nothing to occupy his mind, or in informing it, by the help of a newspaper, about the doings

THE THEATRES.

CRITERION.

The funds in aid of the needy parishioners of St. Luke's, Camberwell, were benedict to the substantial figure of £490 by the performance given at the Criterion on Tuesday afternoon, the freshest novelty in the bill, which included a representation of "The Ballad Monger," with Mr. and Mrs. Tree in the cast, was the oft-promised new comedy, by Mr. Therry Smith, called "Mrs. Hilary Regrets." In this witty trifle, acted with infinite spirit by Mr. Wyndham as an Irishman in love and Miss Mary Moore as the sprightly young widow who inspires his affection, the gentleman, absorbed by his passion, has quite forgotten to post, as he promised to do, the lady's batch of letters putting off a dinner party. The perplexing discovery of his obliviousness is only made by the arrival of the invited guests. But the quick-witted Irishman is equal to the occasion, each visitor on entering being privately assured by him with special reference to the proverbial superstition, that he (the newcomer) makes the unlucky thirteenth dinner. As a consequence visitor after visitor, alarmed by the announcement, makes in turn a sudden excuse to depart, whereby the fair hostess, grateful at being thus relieved of the social embarrassment, at once caused and cured by her swain, rewards him for his mendacious presence of mind with her hand. This smart dramatic episode happily came as a corrective of the rather lugubrious effects left by Mr. Huntley M. Castle's new one-act drama preceding it, entitled "By the Midland Sea," in which a young and trusting wife is driven to suicide by the brutality of her husband, whose depravities are those of a monster, not a man. Mr. Roville, an actor fresh from America, and Miss Norreys, who ably sustained the two forbidding characters, are not likely to be called upon to repeat them. A novel feature of the afternoon was an eloquent address delivered by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, the vicar of St. Luke's, expressive of his gratitude to the stage for the substantial help it had that day afforded the Church, and trusting the two would continue to work together in the sacred cause of charity.

HAMMERSMITH VARIETIES.

The Meers. Actor Phillips' present programme is composed of much entertaining matter, and, as one of a series, is fully entitled to the continuance of the praise we have before had the pleasure of according to the proprietors' productions. The fun of the evening is mainly supplied by the Keene and Keeves combination, who enact a most diverting burlesque, entitled "Chippy in Japan." This novelty, apart from its excellent stage mounting, is remarkable for the insight it affords into Japanese court life, which must indeed be an agreeable routine if the adventures of Thomas Chippy, Esq., so humorously portrayed by Mr. Edwin Keene, are to be relied on. For this item Mr. A. Leggett, who still leads the orchestra, has arranged some excellent musical numbers, and good support is forthcoming from Miss Kate Reeves, the Misses Montague, Mr. D. Price, and Mr. J. Delmage. Various remarkable equine feats are accomplished when the stage is given over to Mr. Buer's miniature circus. We shall not attempt in this short notice to describe all the accomplishments of Mr. Buer's ponies, mules, dogs, monkeys, &c., but may say that they are well worth seeing. Miss Ethel Buchanan, late of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's opera company sings sweetly such songs as "Love's Golden Dream" and "Come back to Erin," and Mr. Bob Cunningham, who retains his position as chairman, is always to be depended on for the songs that cheer. Excellent comedians are the Brothers McIreos, and the Two Emeralds, and the vocal and terpsichorean contributions of the Sisters Gould, Miss Lizzie Leamors, and the Sisters Diamond are vouchsafed with excellent results. Another popular contributor is Mr. Dan Idle, an artist who makes much capital out of his spare figure.

The reception accorded to Mr. Brandon Thomas's comedy, "Marriage," on Tuesday afternoon at the Court, on the occasion of its second presentation, served to confirm the favourable verdict given alike by press and public on the first production of this piquant dramatic work, which accordingly may be looked for ere long as the attraction in the continuous evening till of one or other of our West-end playhouses.—Mrs. Langtry, as her house shows, has a great liking for flowers and fans; one room is entirely decorated by rare and beautiful specimens of the lady's most killing weapon.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry revisit America in the autumn of 1893 for a tour of thirty weeks, during which they will act at St. Francisco and other cities on the Pacific side of the continent. Mr. Wilson Barrett also contemplates a return to the States.—The professional partnership long existing between Mrs. Brown Potter and Mr. Kyrie Bell is now dissolved. The lady will probably appear either before the close of the present season, or during the autumn, in several of her favourite impersonations.—Miss Estelle Burney will later on assume the character of Mary Queen of Scots in a new dramatic version of her story written by Messrs. W. H. Pollock and R. Davey.—A comedy, entitled "Lady Paddington," is in rehearsal at the Comedy, where, however, it can scarcely be designed to precede the successful skit of "The Poet and the Puppets," which must be withdrawn on the 2nd July, when Mr. Hawtry goes with it on tour. The new piece is written by Mr. F. C. Phillips, and is said to be more or less derived from "Le Trac d'Arthur," now playing with great éclat in Paris.—The bright inspiring comedy of "A Pair of Spectacles" was revived at the Garrick on Monday, when by its perennial freshness, as interpreted by Mr. Hare and Mr. Grove, it moved the audience to laughter as heartily as on the first night of its presentation. The piece remains in the bill till the Garrick closes, to be reopened in the autumn with Mr. Carton's new comedy, "Robin Goodfellow."—Terry's was re-opened on Wednesday night by Mr. E. Norwood with his farcical comedy, successfully produced as a matinee, called "The Noble Art," in the cast of which its chief exponent, Mr. Arthur Williams, is happily retained.—Mrs. Willard's matinee announced for Tuesday last is postponed to a date as yet unfixed.—"His Second Wife" is the title of a new play by Mr. Vivian Hope, to be tested at the Avenue on the afternoon of the 29th.—Miss Rose Norreys will impersonate Anne Hathaway and Mr. Thalberg William Shakespeare in the play called after the dramatist to be produced at the Globe on Monday.—Mr. Arthur Roberts will on Monday commence a short engagement at the Empire, and amongst other things will sing one of the comic songs made popular by him at the Prince of Wales's in "Blue-Eyed Susan." This will be Mr. Roberts's first appearance at the Empire, which, by the way, is well worth visiting just now, if only on account of the redecoration that has lately been carried out in such lavish style.—On Monday the touring season will commence at the Lyric, Hammersmith, when Mr. and Mrs. Harry Battersea's juvenile comic opera company will appear in "Les Cloches de Corombe" and other popular pieces throughout the week. In these all the characters are played by children, two in previous engagements.

gements have always acquitted themselves with credit, both to their audiences and to those by whom they have been coached.—"The Secret" and "Work and Wages" will be put on at the Britannia next week.—Mr. W. T. Purkiss has purchased of Mr. Hart the Bedford Music Hall and adjoining property. The new proprietor will take possession in August next, and will then at once begin to effect extensive alterations.—Mr. Edmund Trelle and company will appear next week at the Pavilion in a round of "legitimate" plays, which include "Othello," "Virgins," "Julius Caesar," and "Hamlet."

A change will be made in the programme of the Washington next week, when will be produced a new sketch, entitled "My Nephew" in which the Lilliputian boxers, Snowball and Piggy, will take an active part.

Mr. Frank Harvey and the Beatrice company appear in "The Land of the Living" at the Marylebone next week.—Mr. George Beauchamp, a comic vocalist, who has of late made quite a name for himself as a parody singer, has secured another quaint ditty entitled "Maggie Murphy has got no home."

Mr. H. von Leer's drama, "The Fast Mail," will be played for the first time in London on Monday at the Grand.—"Man to Man" will be played at the Surrey on Monday; "Follies of the Day" at the Standard; "The Golden Ladder" at Stratford; "Leona" at Sadler's Wells; and "My Sweetheart" at the Elephant and Castle.

INCREASE OF FEVER IN LONDON.

The returns which are presented to the officials of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in regard to fever and small-pox show that while there is a very satisfactory falling off in the number of small-pox cases, there is an increase in the number of fever patients admitted to the six hospitals now open. There are over 2,100 patients in hospital, of whom 1,850 are suffering from scarlet fever. This number has never been exceeded at this period of the year in the annals of the asylum board. Cases are coming from every part of London. In view of the emergency, the asylum board has suspended all cleansing operations which might interfere with the use of wards. Plans are being arranged for the erection of tents, if necessary, and by this means nearly 1,000 beds have been provided or are in course of provision.

BURGLARS IN MARBLEBONE.

Richard Anderson and John Pitcher were, at the Marylebone Police Court, charged with burglariously breaking into a house in the Fernhead-road, St. Peter's Park, the residence of Mr. Knapp, solicitor, and stealing property therefrom. The men were discovered in the house, which was temporarily unoccupied, with a quantity of property packed up to be taken away. Mrs. Knapp enumerated articles to the value of £100 which had been stolen, and property worth £200 had also been taken.—Prisoners were committed for trial.

LADIES AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Lady Brassey presided at a meeting of the Britannia Roll of the Imperial Federation League, held at 30, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.—Lord Brassey moved the adoption of the report, which stated that the number on the roll was no 110.—Sir C. Tupper, in evidence, remarked that the association ought to have 2,500 more on its list of members. He spoke of the importance of maintaining intimate relations between the colonies and the mother country. After spending thirty-seven years of his life amongst their colonial brethren, he could, he said, testify that they were as proud of their connection with England as though they were living there.—The motion was supported by Mr. Faithfull Begg and Miss Caulfield, and adopted.

THE INCARNATION OF THE DEVIL.

A freak of nature, more wonderful than the Siamese twins, has for some time attracted the attention of the good people of Orissa, where two little girls, joined as one, have been living for the last five years. With the exception of an abnormal ligature, which binds them together, both have quite a separate existence in mental faculties and speech, but the strangest thing of all is that when one of them is fed both are as satisfied as if each had had a hearty meal. This provision of nature was a distinct advantage to the parents, who were once very poor people. They were regarded with much dislike by their neighbours, who taunted the unfortunate parental couple with the remarks that their offspring were "the incarnation of the devil." Feeling these remarks acutely, the father decided to leave the district and exhibit the wonderful freak of nature for payment. He is now said to be "steadily growing rich."

ACTION BY AN INVENTOR.

The case of Burton v. the War Ordnance Syndicate was heard at Guildhall on the 18th instant. It was an action arising out of a contract between an ordnance inventor and a syndicate formed to promote his invention.

The plaintiff took out patents in 1885 for a gun he had invented. Certain parties were so satisfied with his plan that they formed a company with a view to provide him with funds to make a working model of his invention, which purported to be an automatic gun. In the agreement between the parties it was stated that the plaintiff was to receive £25 a month while perfecting his invention until at least £4,500 was expended. The defendants admitted this, but contended that there had been an unreasonable delay in the work, and that the company had not been shown any satisfactory return for their money. The plaintiff said the delay was due to the War Office having changed the form of the Government cartridge, thereby rendering his first model gun useless.

The second gun was not in the first instance constructed according to his plan, but was capable of being made a perfectly workable automatic gun. Defendants, however, did not admit this. After the plaintiff had given lengthy technical evidence on the plans of his invention, counsel for the parties, Mr. Winch and Mr. Bigham, at the suggestion of the judge conferred with his lordship. Ultimately an arrangement was come to and a jury was withdrawn.—His lordship granted a certificate for a special jury, and said the arrangement was a just and reasonable one, as there was ground for an honest difference of opinion between the parties as to the construction of the agreement.

CALEDONIAN SHIELD COMMISSION.

The final stage in the Caledonian shield competition, which is the equivalent of the Queen's prize of Scotland, resulted in some unusual scoring at Edinburgh on the 18th. Lieut. Thomson, Queen's Edinburgh, and Sergt. Caldwell, Renfrew, tied with 155 points. They shot off seven rounds, and again tied with 25 points each. Upon again firing seven shots, Caldwell won by 29 against 23 made by Lieut. Thomson. This is the third time that Sergt. Caldwell has won the shield.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AND HOME RULE.

Professor Tyndall, in acknowledging a copy of "The Coming Gladstone," a political pamphlet, writes: "I am, if possible, a still more strenuous Unionist than I was four years ago. The crisis is now at hand, and a month hence we shall, I suppose, know whether the evil genius of Gladstone is to prevail. Sure I am that Gladstone will be beaten in such lavish style."—On Monday the touring season will commence at the Lyric, Hammersmith, when Mr. and Mrs. Harry Battersea's juvenile comic opera company will appear in "Les Cloches de Corombe" and other popular pieces throughout the week. In these all the characters are played by children, two in previous engagements.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT BISHOPSGATE.

The inquest on the bodies of William Withy, aged 61, a dock labourer, and Richard Child, aged 15, a butcher's boy, two of the victims of the collision which occurred at Bishopsgate Station (Great Eastern Railway) was resumed at the Shoreditch Town Hall, by Mr. Hodgkinson, the deputy-coroner for North-east London. An inquiry into the deaths of three other persons who were killed has already been held by Mr. Baxter, coroner for the adjoining parish, and a verdict of accidental death returned, the jury adding a rider concerning two signalmen (Meredith and Hughes) for negligence in infringing the block system regulations.—C. Randall, of Clerkenwell-road, Forest Gate, district superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway, produced a diagram showing the working of the section which the collision took place. The line was worked on the absolute block system, so that no two trains could be on the section at one time. In the case of an up train proceeding from Bethnal Green to Bishopsgate it would pass the middle signal-box. The station was, the witness contended, well lighted throughout. The accident occurred through the signals being off instead of at danger, so that the driver of the Enfield train, which was standing in the Walthamstow train, which was on the top of the Walthamstow train, which was standing in the station. Dr. Robinson, representing the Shoreditch Vestry, questioned the witness as to the light of the station, but he maintained that it was not a badly lighted station.—The Foreman of the Jury, "I know it is a fact that a person cannot see the footboard of the carriage in the day time, and I have known persons enter carriages without being able to see if there were any passengers in the carriage."—William Harwood, driver of the Enfield train, stated that the signals were at clear when he ran past the middle and north signal boxes, and all should have been right for him to enter the station. He was running about twenty miles an hour when he passed the signal, but by means of the brake reduced the speed to ten miles an hour when he struck the Walthamstow train.—G. Meredith, the middle box signalman, having been questioned by the coroner, telephoned both the Walthamstow and Enfield trains on to the north box, and received the usual reply. He had four telegraphic instruments, two recorders, and twenty levers in his box. The witness had to deal with the whole of the local and suburban traffic. He never allowed a train to pass his box without receiving "line clear" from the north box.—W. Hughes, the north box signalman, after being questioned by the coroner, at first declined to make a statement, but subsequently consented to do so. He said that he passed an up Walthamstow train through the station at about 6.22 a.m., and after receiving "line clear" from Liverpool-street lowered the signals for the next up train. The next signal received for the middle box was about 6.29, which he assumed to be the Walthamstow train. The witness was approaching the window to watch the train into the station, when he heard some one shouting violently. Looking across the road, he saw the rear guard of the Walthamstow train running, which was the first intimation he had that a train had been standing at the platform. He used every endeavour to stop the incoming train. Directly afterwards the collision occurred. Previous to that he had passed a down Enfield passenger train at about 6.27. He had been over sixteen years a signalman, and could only throw himself on the mercy of the court for his share in the sad matter.

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It has suited the purpose of Mr. Gladstone and the Gladstonians to represent this protest of the Ulstermen as the mere outcome of a belated spirit of religious bigotry. They would have us believe that this opposition is merely a movement of the Orangemen, who take this opportunity of expressing their yearning after the old times of the Protestant ascendancy, and desire to keep their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen out of their political rights merely because they are of that faith. Now, as a matter of fact, if there has been one feeling evidently predominant all through the Ulster protest, it has been the studious endeavours of the men who have made it to avoid giving the slightest encouragement to the spirit of religious intolerance. And that this should be so is only natural when one considers the classes from which these men are drawn. They are not merely, as the Separatists would have us believe, the representatives of Orange Toryism. On the contrary, as the Duke of Argyl pointed out at St. James's Hall, the opposition has been organised for the most part by men who have been Liberals all their lives, and who have been the sworn foes of sectarian ascendancy. As the Orange grand master, Dr. Kane, himself said at the same meeting, "there is complete heart union between Liberals and Conservatives in Ireland; they look on this as a matter of life and death." And so in very truth it is so far as Ulster is concerned. For Mr. Gladstone is trying to bring about a class and sectarian ascendancy which would give the death blow to the most flourishing province of Ireland. It is Ulster that has obtained for Ireland such a measure of material prosperity as the country possesses, and Ulster now protests against being placed under the heel of those who would tax her and use her for the benefit of the lazy and incompetent southerner and against "the ascendancy of the village ruffian and the village pope." How deep the feeling of Ulster is Mr. Gladstone evidently does not know—as witness his astounding ignorance of the existence of the 864 Irish Protestant ministers who have protested against Home Rule. But one thing, at least, should be apparent to him, that Home Rule, be it what it may, is certainly not a message of peace. For Ulster will never consent to surrender that guarantee of her independence and her prosperity which she has ever possessed in the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

MERE WIND.

It may be said of Mr. Gladstone's electioneering address that what is true is not new, and what is new is not true. A duller essay in meaningless verbiage was never penned. The usual rubbish about "justice to Ireland" is dashed up again, and once more British electors receive warning that their wants and grievances must lie on the shelf until the pack of adventurers who trade on patriotism in the sister isle are placed in a position to help themselves to loaves and fishes. That is what Home Rule really means; it represents the amount Mr. Gladstone is willing to pay to certain men who can control some four-score votes in Parliament. In this one matter he is definite enough; there the bribe stands. But as to the details of his precious scheme he refuses to make the slightest divulgence; it is a pill which must be swallowed without a single question about its ingredients. They may be poisonous, but down the bolus must go, as the only way to give its concoctor another lease of the premises from which he was kicked out in 1886. As for the rest, what matter? This and that social reform is dimly sketched to form a background, but it would be a sheer waste of time to discuss proposals which, not only are intangible in their extreme flimsiness, but which are doomed to dance attendance on Home Rule. That is the Aaron's rod which, he plainly intimates, could swallow up everything were he placed in power. So British electors now know what they might safely count upon were they so insane as to gratify his vanity. The present Government has done much for them, as even Mr. Gladstone is constrained to acknowledge, and is prepared to do a great deal more on the same benevolent lines. But he candidly states that he will do nothing for them until he has risked the experiment of plunging Ireland into civil war.

PLIMSOLL ON GLADSTONE.

It is not very long ago that we had the pleasure of calling attention to the open opinion of Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, the sailors' friend, of the comparative merits of the Liberal and Conservative parties. Mr. Plimsoll, it must be remembered, has been a Radical all his life. He has only given up his belief in the sincerity of Radical intentions for the good of the class of which he is the recognised champion after a long series of melancholy experiences. Now, however, the advice he gives to the electors is as follows:—"Speaking in the interest of the brave men who man our merchant navy, and in that of their poor wives and children, I strongly advise all to vote for those candidates whose election would help to retain her Majesty's present Ministers in office." His reasons for giving that advice Mr. Plimsoll expresses in the most emphatic language. On the one hand, he believes that "we have nothing to expect from Mr. Gladstone and his friends if they come into office but heart-breaking indifference and neglect of the sailors' claims." From the present Government, on the other hand, Mr. Plimsoll ex-

pects further reforms and a faithful administration of those which have already been effected. Outspoken declarations such as these, coming from one who has given his proofs of practical devotion to the cause of one of the most deserving classes of the community, ought to carry great weight with the electors, and we confidently believe that they will. There is one thing, however, which we think Mr. Plimsoll might do for the party he so strongly recommends to favour at the polls. He might go down to Derby and help us to wrest from Sir William Harcourt the seat which he, Mr. Plimsoll, in 1880 gave up to Sir William Harcourt, in the hope that the Liberal party would do something for the sailors. Mr. Plimsoll now knows how vain his hope was, and we should be grateful to him if he would go and remind the electors of Derby of that incident.

THE SOUTH LONDON POISONING CASES.

INQUEST ON THE GIRL CLOVER.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks opened an inquest on Wednesday at Tooting upon the body of Matilda Clover, who is supposed to have been one of the victims of the Lambeth poisoner. Mr. C. F. Gill, barrister, watched the case on behalf of the Treasury. Shortly before noon the accused man Neill was brought into court in charge of two warders from Holloway Gaol. The following evidence was taken:—Mr. E. Steers, assistant-keeper of Tooting Cemetery, said: I was present when the body was exhumed by an order of the Home Secretary on the evening of the 5th of May. The interment took place on the 27th of October from 27, Lambeth-road. The funeral was undertaken by the parish undertaker. I have seen the coffin in the mortuary, and recognise it as the same coffin that I received on the 27th October.—Robert Taylor, of 10, London-road, Southwark, said: I knew Matilda Clover, and saw her on the morning of her death. She died upon the 21st of October, 1891, and was then living at 27, Lambeth-road. Her age was 27 years. She was a domestic servant, and had been leading a loose life. She was peculiarly marked with the smallpox, and having seen the body in the mortuary, I have no doubt that it is the same. I met her one evening in a public-house, and she spoke to me of a man named Fred. I asked her what she was doing for a living, and she said I could form my own opinion. About a month before her death I met her, and she introduced me to a man whom she called Fred. My impression is that the man Neill is very much like the man. She only told me that Fred gave her plenty of money.

THE SERVANT GIRL'S STORY.

—By Mr. Gill: The deceased was my niece. On the night of my niece's death I was sent for by her landlady, Mrs. Phillips. I said: "I think it is very strange for a young girl to go off like this. From her drawn-up condition I should think she has died in great agony." Her legs were very much drawn up. In answer to one of my questions, the landlady said: "The girl had a bottle of brandy the other day." The doctor had given a certificate of death from syncope and delirium tremens. He said: "If she had given up the drink I could have pulled her through, and that quoted my step-mother." Lucy Rose said: I am a domestic servant, and live at 90, Melrose-street, Walworth-road. I took a situation in the house in Lambeth, and a young woman named Matilda Clover occupied two rooms on the second floor. She had a little child about 2 years of age. I afterwards discovered that she was in the habit of taking men into the house. On the day of her death, early in the evening, I let the deceased into the house. At the time there was a lamp burning in the passage, but it did not give out a very good light. I opened the door, and Matilda Clover and the man who was with her passed up the stairs. He was very tall and broad, about 40 years of age. He was wearing a tall silk hat, and no glasses. He was in the house about an hour. That night I went to sleep in the back room on the third floor, and in the night I was awakened by Miss Clover screaming as if she were in pain. I got up and called the landlady, and, in the company of another woman, we went to Clover's room. We found the girl lying across the foot of the bed with her head fixed between the bedstead and the wall. Her head was bent backwards. She recognised me, and spoke to us. She said, "That wretch has given me some pills, which

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LUCY ROSE.



—By Mr. Gill: Did you ask her how it was that she had the pills?—Witness: The man told her to take the pills.—Did she say what effect the pills had upon her, or what she thought? She said she had been poisoned.—Did Clover say who had poisoned her? Yes; she said that Fred had. We lifted her up, and then Clover said, "Something seems to be sticking in my throat, and if I could get it up I think I should be better." She said that she had gone out for some beer, and that it was her opinion that while she was absent Fred had made the pills. He gave her four pills, and said, "Take them before you go to bed." Several times the deceased said she was poisoned, and, in fact, said all sorts of things about being poisoned. While speaking the deceased appeared to have no pain, but after the convulsive fits she appeared to be exhausted. When the fit passed she would be exhausted, but conscious of what she was saying. After one of the fits the deceased said to me that she thought she was going to die, and would like to see her baby. The child was in the next room. The deceased had sent for Dr. Graham, who had previously attended her, but he was not at home. Ultimately, Dr. Coffin was fetched, and he asked how much brandy she had drunk the night before, to which the deceased said, "I don't know." At that point I said, "Are you going to tell the doctor about the pills?" and she said "No." Dr. Coffin, hearing the remark, asked Clover what she had taken the pills for. Clover answered, "They were the pills Fred gave me to save me from catching any disease." Dr. Coffin said, "The man must be either drunk or mad," and told us to send for some medicine in a quarter of an hour. Mrs. Phillips's grandson was sent for the medicine

—WHAT THE DOCTOR THOUGHT.

—What was it? Oh, Clover used to take pills every week. Mr. Coffin came and attended the deceased. I went for the medicine, and Lucy gave it to her. When I came back with the second bottle of medicine I found that Clover was dead. I never heard Lucy say to Dr. Graham that a man had given her poison, or that a man had given her pills. But if anybody knew about Clover's illness it would be Lucy. I did not, however, hear Dr. Graham asking her any questions. I got a certificate as to the cause of death from Dr. Graham the next morning after her death. He did not tell me what she had died from, but I know she was very drunk before that. I heard she had drunk a bottle of brandy. I did not read the certificate which the doctor gave me.—The certificate was handed to the coroner, who said that the cause of death was to be "delirium tremens and syncope."—At this juncture Mr. Bryan (Waters and Bryan, solicitors) appeared, and said he represented the accused man, Neill. He was not aware that the inquest was being held until he received a telegram to that effect.—A series of questions was put to the witness by the coroner as to the method adopted in calling a medical man to the deceased woman from which it appeared that a club doctor, for whom Mrs. Phillips paid 2d. a week, had refused to attend the case. The certificate of Matilda Clover's death was produced, and the coroner proposed to put it in evidence. Dr. Graham was asked if he admitted that he had signed the certificate, to which he replied that he did. Mr. Gill (to Mrs. Phillips): When did you first hear of this supposed strychnine poisoning?—Witness: A few weeks ago, when the police came. I then said that I did not believe she had been poisoned. Did you search amongst her things in her box to see if there were any papers? Yes.—Did you find any letters? None. Whatever. The coroner: Could you swear to this man Fred if you saw him?—Witness: Yes. And you believe that he was the baby's father? Yes, and the baby was very much like him. What has become of the baby? I put it in the workhouse, and a person has adopted it. It is quite well, and I know where it is.—Mr. William Thurlow, 29, Lambeth Palace-road, deputy-registrar, recognised the certified copy of the entry of death made in regard to Matilda Clover.—Mr. Robert Graham said: I am a registered medical man, and in practice at 56, Upper Kennington-lane. The certificate of death was given by me, and it is my own writing.—The inquiry at this stage was adjourned.

—IMPORTANT MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

On the resumption of the inquiry on Thursday, Mr. Francis Coffin said he was assistant to Dr. M'Carthy, who practised at 168, Westminster Bridge-road. He remembered being called up one morning in October last to attend the deceased. He found her lying on the bed upstairs. The landlady and servant went into the room with him. He asked the deceased what she had been drinking, and she replied brandy, but could not say how

much. When he was going out of the room the servant said that deceased had told her that she had taken some pills the night before which a man had given her. He did not ask the deceased if that was so; in fact, he did not ask her anything about the pills, and the woman never mentioned the matter to him. As far as he recollects, the landlady was not in the room when the pills were mentioned. He was with Clover about ten minutes. She had an epileptic convulsive fit while he was there. He knew what the symptoms of strychnine poisoning were—tetanic convulsions, stiffening of all the muscles, and the body resting on the head and heels. When the convulsive fit had passed she was exhausted, but appeared to be quite conscious. The fit lasted about two or three minutes. He asked her whether she had any pain, but could not remember her answer. The servant girl did not tell him that Clover had been poisoned.—Witness continued: On the night when deceased was with Fred, she went out to get bed, and returned at half-past 1 o'clock. It was my duty to clean the deceased's boots and shoes. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when I was awakened by the deceased screaming, and it was two hours after that a doctor was sent for.—Mr. Gill: When was the first occasion that you heard that the deceased had been poisoned by strychnine?—Witness: On the 22nd of April.

—WHEN HE WAS GOING OUT OF THE ROOM

—Mr. Gill: How long were you at the house?—Witness: Five weeks.—During that time had you seen any letters? Yes, I saw and read one the day before her death; it was signed "Yours, Fred." After her death we could not find that letter. I could not identify the man I saw with Clover owing to the dim light in the passage.—The Coroner: Can you remember the contents of the letter?—Witness: Yes, it ran as follows:—"Dear Miss Clover, Will you meet me outside the Canterbury at 7:30 to-night? Do you remember the night I bought your boots you were too drunk to speak to me? If you come clean and sober, please bring this paper and envelope with you—Yours, Fred."—Witness continued: On the night when deceased was with Fred, she went out to get bed, and returned at half-past 1 o'clock. It was my duty to clean the deceased's boots and shoes. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when I was awakened by the deceased screaming, and it was two hours after that a doctor was sent for.—Mr. Gill: When was the first occasion that you heard that the deceased had been poisoned by strychnine?—Witness: On the 22nd of April.

—PURCHASE OF STRYCHNINE.

Witness, continuing, stated that on the same day he went to a wholesale chemist's in Aldersgate-street, and purchased 100 empty capsules. On the day following Neill called again at the shop, and witness handed him the box of capsules. He looked at them and remarked that they were too large; he wanted about half the size. Witness changed them for a box of capsules to hold five grains. Two days afterwards he handed the box to Neill, who called and asked for the capsules. Neill used to come to the shop at about three times a week.—Mr. Gill: How many times did he get nux vomica? About four times, I believe.—In what quantity? Varying from one ounce to four ounces at a time. On each occasion I got a written order from him. I have looked for the other orders, but can only find the one produced by this order, written by Neill, and read by the coroner, was as follows:—R. Tinct. Nux vom. 1oz. Dose, from 10 to 20 drops in water, three times a day. Thomas Neill, M.D. The order was dated 20-12-91. Witness continued: On one occasion "Dr." Neill asked for four ounces, and we could not supply him with it. It is not a drug which is usually ordered for me. I gave him what we could. The last time I saw him was some time in March or April. Neill said he was attending a course of lectures on the eye at St. Thomas's Hospital. He told me nothing more of his business, and never said what he wanted the nux vomica or the capsules for. I believe he was an American qualified man. I looked in the English Medical Directory for his name, but could not find it.—By the Coroner: This was one of the poisons which he entered in his book as selling. Before the 20th December he supplied Neill with about four lots of nux vomica.—By Mr. Waters: I cannot say that prior to the 20th of October Neill bought more than one ounce, and I am quite certain he would not buy any quinine.—The Coroner: Is nux vomica and quinine together given as a tonic for people who have indulged excessively in alcohol? Yes.

—DR. BROADBENT'S EVIDENCE.

—In answer to further questions, witness said as to the landlady and the servant. He tasted it, and found it to be sulphate of magnesia. He was told that she had taken some of this the night before, and was asked what it was. On leaving, he told the landlady to send for some medicine, which he gave her—bicarbonate of soda and hydrocyanic acid, to stop the vomiting. He subsequently sent to Dr. Graham, asking him to see her. The witness did not think she was dying, but thought there was a probability. He told the landlady to come and see him again if the deceased did not get better, and he would give her a draught. The landlady came again about an hour and a half later, and said that Clover was dead. The witness had no qualification, and therefore he could not give a certificate as to the cause of death, and told Mrs. Phillips that as Dr. Graham had attended her for a week he would give her the certificate. He saw Dr. Graham in the afternoon.—Mr. Gill: Do you know that he had not been to the house to see this woman? No.—Did you supply him with the cause of death? No.—Did you say that she had taken some pills given to her by a man? No.—Continuing, witness said he never went to give a certificate was a serious matter.—By the Coroner: He thought that as Dr. Graham had attended her, it was only right that he should give the certificate. From the symptoms he believed the deceased was on the borders of delirium tremens.—Dr. Graham said he saw the deceased for the first time at his surgery twelve days before her death. He did not know the landlady, and had not visited the house before the deceased died. She came to see him eight or nine times. The last time he saw her before her death was on the 19th or 20th of October. Clover came to see him about her general health. She said she was "shaky," and wanted some medicine. He examined her, and found her to be in a nervous and depressed condition. She had all the symptoms of alcoholism, and for that he treated her. She continued in this state, and at last he told her that it was no use giving her medicine if she continued to take brandy. Nothing remarkable happened towards the end of her visit. The first time Mrs. Phillips came to see him he was out, and on the second occasion he was unable to go. He told her to go to someone near, Dr. M'Carthy. Witness said she was dead the following day from Mr. Coffin, and went to Clover's house about 2 o'clock. He examined the body superficially to see if there had been anything wrong. He asked the servant what Clover was taken ill to, which she replied, "I heard her groaning about three o'clock this morning. I went to see her, and she was very sick." Witness questioned Mrs. Phillips and the servant, but they did not tell him that the deceased had had several convulsive fits. She was described as being "all of a shake."

—THE SERVANT CONTRADICTS.

He was not told that she appeared to have been in great pain, and the word "pills" was never mentioned. The servant did not tell him that Clover said she had been poisoned. It was incorrect that he told the girl he did not require her any more, and remained in the room with the landlady. At this time he had not seen Mr. Coffin, but knew he went to see this woman. He knew that no qualified man had given her poison, or that a man had given her pills. But if anybody knew about Clover's illness it would be Lucy. I did not authorise Mr. Coffin to say he would give a certificate. Mrs. Phillips asked him to give one, and he told her to see him the following morning. There was nothing in the appearance of the body to show that the deceased had died from other than natural causes. He gave the certificate in the ordinary course of practice. From his knowledge he thought it possible that the deceased had had an attack of delirium tremens and succumbed to syncope.—The Coroner: You are expected by Act of Parliament to give your certificate to the best of your knowledge and belief. Quite so.—What do you consider your belief is to be founded on? From what I have seen of the case. That is my knowledge, and from what I had been informed.—You had no knowledge that she died from delirium tremens? I did not read the certificate which the doctor gave me.—The certificate was handed to the coroner, who said that the cause of death was to be "delirium tremens and syncope."—At this juncture Mr. Bryan (Waters and Bryan, solicitors) appeared, and said he represented the accused man, Neill. He was not aware that the inquest was being held until he received a telegram to that effect.—A series of questions was put to the witness by the coroner as to the method adopted in calling a medical man to the deceased woman from which it appeared that a club doctor, for whom Mrs. Phillips paid 2d. a week, had refused to attend the case. The certificate of Matilda Clover's death was produced, and the coroner proposed to put it in evidence. Dr. Graham was asked if he admitted that he had signed the certificate, to which he replied that he did. Mr. Gill (to Mrs. Phillips): When did you first hear of this supposed strychnine poisoning?—Witness: A few weeks ago, when the police came. I then said that I did not believe she had been poisoned. Did you search amongst her things in her box to see if there were any papers? Yes.—Did you find any letters? None. Whatever. The coroner: Could you swear to this man Fred if you saw him?—Witness: Yes. And you believe that he was the baby's father? Yes, and the baby was very much like him. What has become of the baby? I put it in the workhouse, and a person has adopted it. It is quite well, and I know where it is.—Mr. William Thurlow, 29, Lambeth Palace-road, deputy-registrar, recognised the certified copy of the entry of death made in regard to Matilda Clover.—Mr. Robert Graham said: I am a registered medical man, and in practice at 56, Upper Kennington-lane. The certificate of death was given by me, and it is my own writing.—The inquiry at this stage was adjourned.

—WITNESSING THE PRISONER.

On Friday, Elizabeth May, of Ponsonby Buildings, Blackfriars, remembered seeing Neill and Masters in Gatti's Music Hall in October last. She spoke to them at the bar. After the performance was over she accompanied them in a cab to Ludgate Circus. On arriving there they went into a public-house and had a drink. Mr. W. H. Broadbent, 34, Seymour-street, Finsbury-square, deposed to receiving a letter by post on 30th November. He knew nothing of the writer of the letter, and having read it, handed it to the police authorities. He heard nothing more of the matter until he was called upon to give evidence at Bow-street.—Elizabeth Masters, residing at 121, Lambeth-road, said that one evening at the beginning of October she accompanied a gentleman to Gatti's Music Hall. They were joined by a friend named Elizabeth May. The gentleman during the evening said he had come from abroad to claim some property which belonged to a brother who had just died. He also said he was studying at St. Thomas's Hospital. He showed witness some photographs of his mother and brother. Witness identified the man as Neill.—The inquest was adjourned.

—SAMPLES OF PILLS.

He did not say anything to me about leaving the country, or as to being watched by detectives. I went to his house once in Lambeth Palace-road. He gave me two or three photographs of himself—cabinets, like the one produced. I know he had a special pair of spectacles from Aitchison's. That was before he went away. He did not ask me to write other letters. The last time I saw him was on the Thursday before he was arrested. I don't remember whether he said anything to me about being arrested. He told me that what he sold were samples of pills supplied to him by a firm in America. He did not send me any messages after he was arrested. He wore a black, dull-coloured macintosh, which he bought in May. I never saw him wearing a "low hat," but I have seen a photograph of him in one. I was with Neill when Inspector Bonbridge saw him before his arrest. That was at 103, Lambeth Palace-road, on May 21st. He sent for me to call and see him. He said, "Some one is coming to see me, and I want you to be there. I heard him say to Inspector Bonbridge that he had been followed by detectives, and the inspector said he had come there in consequence of a letter which had been written by Neill to a solicitor on the subject. I think Neill said he would not answer any questions that did not relate to his complaint about the police. Inspector Bonbridge had a conversation with Neill about the contents of the case (produced). The inspector eventually left, and about five minutes afterwards Neill and I went out together. That was the last time I saw him, I believe. I know then that the police were following him. Something was said about the letters I had written, but I don't remember what. He did not come to my home after that, and a few days afterwards I heard that he had been arrested.—The Coroner: Have you seen the man you knew as "Dr. Cream" in my court? Yes.—He is the same man we now know as Neill? Yes.

LAST WEEK'S
LAW AND POLICE.Queen's Bench Division.
(Before Mr. Justice Hawkins.)

SMOKE BALLS AND INFLUENZA.

CARILL V. THE CATHOLIC SMOKE BALL COMPANY.—This case came on for trial a few days ago, when the services of the jury were dispensed with, and certain questions of law were reserved for his lordship's decision. The matter accordingly now came on for argument. The defendants had advertised a reward of £100 to any person who should contract influenza cold, or any disease caused by taking colds, after having purchased and used the ball for a certain period and in a certain way. Plaintiff alleged she had done all this, and yet had contracted influenza, and she therefore claimed to be paid that reward.—Mr. Aquith, Q.C., for the defendants, submitted that upon the facts no cause of action was shown. The plaintiff said that having seen the advertisement she procured one of the balls, used it according to the directions, and subsequently caught influenza. This it itself would not constitute a contract, and even if there was a contract then it was a contract by way of insurance against an uncertain event, and was void by s. 9 Vic. cap. 109, or void under the 14th Geo. 3, cap. 48, as being a contract for gaming and wagering. What the advertisement stated was a representation of an intention, and did not amount to a contract. To constitute a contract a proposal made must be shown to have been accepted by the other party. Here there was no evidence of any such acceptance by the plaintiff. He asked at what moment the alleged contract could be said to have been entered into. It was when the ball was bought: when it was used by the plaintiff; when the disease appeared or when the plaintiff communicated to the defendants that she had bought the ball, had used it and had got influenza. In the advertisement there was no warrant that the plaintiff should not have influenza; it was a naked contract, if a contract at all, to pay £100 to any person who should under certain conditions contract the disease. Assuming that his lordship should hold that there was a contract to pay £100 to the plaintiff on a certain event, then he submitted that the contract was void, because it was a wagering contract—that was, it was a contract to perform a certain thing in an uncertain event which it was not in the power of either party to dictate or control. In sporting language this was really a bet. It was as though defendants had said to plaintiff, "I will lay you £100 to 10s. (the price the plaintiff paid for the ball) that, under certain circumstances, you will not get the influenza." It was a bet of 200 to 1.—Mr. Graham, for the plaintiff, submitted that whatever might be the legal meaning of the advertisement it was issued by the defendants with the view of getting people to use the smoke ball, and that upon the distinct promise that £100 would be paid if it did not carry out what it was promised that it would do. There was a distinct promise, which should be enforced if it could be brought within any proper principle of law; and he submitted that there was no good ground for the objections which had been raised by the defendants. As to this, as to all other contracts, they must look at all the surrounding circumstances to ascertain what the meaning was.—Mr. Justice Hawkins asked whether this was a registered company, with directors.—Mr. Graham: No. The appearance was for Messrs. Rowe, trading as the Catholic Smoke Ball Company. The learned counsel argued that the action was one that could be maintained, and he referred his lordship to various decided cases in support of this contention.—His lordship reserved his judgment.

Bankruptcy Court.
(Before Mr. Registrar Brougham.)

SEQUEL TO LIBEL SUIT.

RE A. M. G. MOORE.—This was an adjourned meeting for public examination. The debtor, who is the editor of the *Hawk* newspaper, had a receiving order made against his estate in March last, and he returned his liabilities at £1,020, with available assets £9.—Upon examination by Mr. Hough, Official Receiver, the debtor said that prior to 1887 he was a journalist, and in that year he became editor of the *Hawk* newspaper. He had, except for a short period in 1888, since acted in that capacity. His salary when he first became connected with the *Hawk*, was about £6 a week, and he had no share of the profits. Subsequently, in 1889, he was supposed to become entitled to a share in the profits, but some dispute occurred, and the matter was never settled. Ultimately the *Hawk* was sold to the London and Provincial Publishing Company. He became managing director of the company, and also continued to act as editor of the paper. For his services in the matter preference shares to the amount of £4,000 were allotted to him, and he also subscribed for £1,000 or £1,500 ordinary shares. Since the formation of the company his salary had been £12 a week. Proceedings for libel had been instituted against them, but there was nothing surprising in that; it was the fate of all newspapers to be sued for libel. He was under the impression he had not to pay any costs.—Mr. Benjamin appeared for Mr. Perryman, a creditor for £24 9s. 2d., and also examined the debtor, who said that the petitioning creditor was Mr. George Lewis, his former solicitor. It was, as Mr. Perryman well knew (a laugh), the fate of newspaper editors and proprietors to have actions for libel brought against them. He denied that he had ever received a farthing for writing favourable criticisms on companies in the *Hawk*.—His Honour intimated that it was not desirable to go into the history in this court of libel proceedings which had been dealt with elsewhere; and, after some further questions, the debtor passed his examination.

Lord Mayor's Court.

A PERIPETIC BUSINESS.

BEAUFORT V. IRISH.—The plaintiffs, Messrs. Beaufort and Co., vinegar manufacturers, South Lambeth-road, sued the defendants, Messrs. G. H. Irish and Co., 41, Eastcheap, West Indian condiment manufacturers, for £30 for citric acid supplied on the 22nd September last. Mr. Horace Gracebrook was counsel for the defendants; and Mr. Wilday Wright for the plaintiffs.—The evidence for the plaintiffs was that on the 22nd September last five hogsheads of citric acid were supplied to the defendants, and never paid for. The order was signed "T. G. S." When the amount was applied for six months' credit was claimed, but this the plaintiffs declined to allow.—The defence was that the business had been transferred by the defendant, Mr. G. H. Irish, to a Mr. Astrop on the 12th September, that Mr. Astrop had paid £150 deposit between the 22nd July (when the agreement was signed) and 20th September, and that he had paid £200 since, also in instalments, and a balance was still owing. The defendant had had two transactions with the plaintiffs before this, but the plaintiffs refused to give him credit, and he had paid cash. Mr. Astrop had bought the right to use the name of Irish and Co., and had since September 12th carried on his business at Queen Victoria-street and at Clapton, where the works always were. Mr. Astrop was liable for these goods, and not the defendant, but Mr. Astrop was, and during the last week assigned the Amy Hill, of 62, Gladstone-road, Walthamstow, appeared to a summons charging her

Mr. Astrop had transacted his business.—Mr. Wright: Then this is a peripetetic business.—(Laughter.)—A clerk in the employ of Mr. Anderson said that his business was a mining business.—His lordship: Then in this case they did not "strike oil," they "struck vinegar." (Loud laughter.)—The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

City Summons Court.

DAMAGES DRAWING IN THE CITY.—An omnibus driver in the employ of the London General Omnibus Company, badge 17,138, was summoned for driving to the common danger of the public.—The evidence showed that the defendant drove out of his line of traffic, and in doing so ran down an insurance broker, who was crossing, and sent him along a good distance.—The defendant said his horses bolted and he could not avoid it.—Alderman Treloar, who sat for the first time, and dealt with this, his first case, fined the defendant 20s. and costs.

Guildhall.

A BAR BOY.—Joseph Wyatt, 15, printer's boy, was charged with throwing a scavenger's broom over to the lines of the Metropolitan Railway Company, Charterhouse-street.—A constable said that he saw the boy pick up the broom and deliberately throw it over the wall. Witness took him into custody, and as the result of his inquiries ascertained that he was a very mischievous boy.—The boy's father gave him a bad character, and told the alderman he wished the court had power to flog him. He could do nothing with him himself.—Defendant promised never to do such a thing again, and the alderman dismissed him.

Mansion House.

ROBBERY AT LUDGATE CIRCUS.—John Dwyer, 22, was charged on remand with stealing a silver watch and metal chain, value £1 1s., from the person of Ernest Edward Gibbs. The robbery took place early on June 11th, near Ludgate Circus. The prosecutor, who is a newsagent, was returning home, when Dwyer suddenly snatched his watch and chain and attempted to make off. Gibbs, however, managed to secure hold of the prisoner, who then adroitly slipped the watch and chain back into Gibbs's pocket.—Warder Turrell proved a previous conviction at the Middlesex Sessions against the prisoner for warehouse-breaking.—Committed for trial.

Bow-Street.

ROBBERS AT WOBURN-SQUARE.—John William Stratton, 15, Henry James Poole, 14, Louis Williams, 18, and Maria L. Baptist, 16, were charged with riotous conduct.—P.C. 20s. E stated that shortly after 9 o'clock on Friday evening, in Woburn-square, he saw a gang of about fifty boys and girls. Stratton was fighting with another boy. When witness came up they were picking themselves up, and he took Stratton into custody. The others had been interfering with the choir boys and knocking them about.—The Rev. Joseph G. Nangle of Christ Church, Woburn-square, said that for some time past a gang of boys and girls had been in the habit of assembling, and annoying the choir boys of the church. Last Tuesday they surrounded the choir boys, knocked some of them down and threatened to attack them again. He applied at Hunter-street for the services of a constable on Thursday, as they had a special service, and the gang kept out of the square. On Friday night, when the policeman turned into Tavistock-square, they surrounded the choir. On his threatening to give them into custody they ran away, but defendants were captured by P.C. 20s. E and charged by witness.—Stratton said that he was going for a walk, when he was surrounded by a boy, and suggested they should "settle it" round in Tavistock-place. They had "settled it" when the policeman came up.—Mr. Vaughan was inclined to accept this statement, and after cautioning Stratton to avoid troubling in any way with such crowds in future, he discharged him. He bound over the parents of the other three in the sum of 20s. for them to be of good behaviour for a month.—Fined 20s., with 2s. costs.

Westminster.

ROBBERS AT WOBURN-SQUARE.—William Henry Stratton, 15, Henry James Poole, 14, Louis Williams, 18, and Maria L. Baptist, 16, were charged with riotous conduct.—P.C. 20s. E stated that shortly after 9 o'clock on Friday evening, in Woburn-square, he saw a gang of about fifty boys and girls. Stratton was fighting with another boy. When witness came up they were picking themselves up, and he took Stratton into custody. The others had been interfering with the choir boys and knocking them about.—The Rev. Joseph G. Nangle of Christ Church, Woburn-square, said that for some time past a gang of boys and girls had been in the habit of assembling, and annoying the choir boys of the church. Last Tuesday they surrounded the choir boys, knocked some of them down and threatened to attack them again. He applied at Hunter-street for the services of a constable on Thursday, as they had a special service, and the gang kept out of the square. On Friday night, when the policeman turned into Tavistock-square, they surrounded the choir. On his threatening to give them into custody they ran away, but defendants were captured by P.C. 20s. E and charged by witness.—Stratton said that he was going for a walk, when he was surrounded by a boy, and suggested they should "settle it" round in Tavistock-place. They had "settled it" when the policeman came up.—Mr. Vaughan was inclined to accept this statement, and after cautioning Stratton to avoid troubling in any way with such crowds in future, he discharged him. He bound over the parents of the other three in the sum of 20s. for them to be of good behaviour for a month.—Fined 20s., with 2s. costs.

Marylebone.

ACCUSED HER MISTRESS OF DRINKING.—Ann Finland, 28, servant, St. John's Wood-terrace, was charged with stealing a pair of opera-glasses, a pavanticket relating to a diamond ring, and other property, valued at £256, the property of Mrs. Beeson-Henson, her mistress of Lanark Villas, Maida Vale.—The prosecutor said the prisoner had been seen from February to May, and left on her own accord. A fortnight afterwards the opera-glasses were missed, also a ticket relating to a diamond and sapphire ring which she, prosecutor, said was worth £50, a handbag, a muff, and other things.—Det.-sergt. Atkinson, X Division, said he went to St. John's Wood-terrace and saw the prisoner, who, in answer to the charge, exclaimed, "Oh! good God!" and asked him into the kitchen. There she said she had pawned the glasses and had redeemed them, and had tried to restore them, but an old woman at the house would not let her in. Afterwards she pledged them for 10s. Witness searched the prisoner's box and there found a muff, dress, handbag, &c., belonging to Mrs. Henson.—In defence the prisoner said her mistress was always intoxicated, and so were the other people in the house, and that was why she left the service.—Sgt. Atkinson on hearing this, informed the magistrate that the prisoner had been discharged from previous situations for drunkenness. Property belonging to previous employers was found in her possession but they were disinclined to prosecute.—Six weeks' imprisonment.

BETTING RAID IN EDGWARE-ROAD.—Harry Lambson, bookmaker, New Grove, Cricklewood; Alfred Temple Russell, no occupation, Edgware-road; Henry Blackmore, doorkeeper, Hercules-road; and Maudie Andrews, barmaid, Abdale-road, Shepherd's Bush, were charged with keeping and using the premises, 27a, Chapel-street, Edgware-road, as a common gaming-house, and a number of other persons were charged with being found there for betting and gambling purposes.—Mr. Wontner having briefly opened the case, Supt. Cole said that on Friday afternoon, accompanied by Chief Insp. Clark, Insp. Robson, and others, he entered the premises. In a large room on the first floor he found the defendants sitting at a table on which there was over £20 in gold and silver. Russell was making entries in a book from the tape machine, and Lambson was in charge of the money. On entering the room, witness heard Lambson called out, "Queen's Pardon has arrived." "We're all right," Queen's Pardon is arrived." (More laughter.) After which known who he was, the police took possession of the money. Witness asked Lambson for his name and address, and he replied, "This money does not belong to me; it belongs to Godden, who has just gone out, and I am looking after it in his absence." Andrews was serving behind the bar, where there were wine, spirits, and cigars. The witness discovered a large number of racing cards, slips, books, and other documents relating to betting in the room.—Mr. Cooke remanded the defendants, offering to accept bail of £25 each in the case of Lambson, Russell, Blackmore, and Andrews, the others being bound over in their own recognisances.

Worship-street.

VERY MEAN.—A young woman, named Amy Hill, of 62, Gladstone-road, Walthamstow, appeared to a summons charging her

with travelling on the Great Eastern Railway without paying her proper fare.—An inspector employed by the company stated that observation had been kept on the defendant owing to suspicions aroused. She was seen to take a ticket from St. James-street, Walthamstow, to Hackney Downs, and travelled on to Liverpool-street, and tendered a ticket issued from Bethnal Green, thus avoiding the payment of 2d.—Fined 4s. and costs.

Thames.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.—Margaret Calnon, 34, was charged with wilfully breaking three panes of plate glass, valued at £2, the property of Mr. Thomas W. Wall, proprietor of the Three Tuns public-house, Broad-street, Ratcliffe.—The evidence showed that the defendant drove out of his line of traffic, and in doing so ran down an insurance broker, who was crossing, and sent him along a good distance.—The defendant said his horses bolted and he could not avoid it.—Alderman Treloar, who sat for the first time, and dealt with this, his first case, fined the defendant 20s. and costs.

CITY SUMMONS COURT.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1892.

taken from Mr. Price's cheque book, and which was in the handwriting of the prisoner and made payable to the bearer. The cheque was cashed and handed to the prisoner, who visited the offices of Messrs. Sewell and Crowthers, shipping agents, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, on Friday, and wished to pay his passage to New York, and then on to Alabama. The fare amounted to £11 18s. 1d., and the prisoner produced the cheque for £25 in payment. A clerk to Messrs. Sewell and Crowthers, having suspicions, requested the prisoner to return at 7 o'clock for the ticket. In the meantime Mr. Price, the drawer of the cheque, was communicated with by telegram. At 7 o'clock the prisoner drove up to the office of Messrs. Sewell and Crowthers in a hansom cab, and Sergt. Davey, who was in waiting, took him into custody. He said he was very tired when told the charge, and on his sergeant found £6 in gold, an aluminium watch and chain, and a photographic apparatus.—Mr. Price having proved that the cheques were not drawn by him, the prisoner was committed for trial.

it was untrue that he refused to attend the deceased.—Natural death. A NORTHWICK SHOPIST'S DEATH.—Mr. Wyatt held an inquest into the death of Agnes Mand Scott, 33, late assistant to Messrs. Tarn and Co., Newton Caevey.—The evidence of William Evans and Lucy Neil, both in the employ of the firm, showed that the deceased had always enjoyed good health previous to an attack of influenza. After supper on Monday night she went to her bed-room. As she did not return to her duties next morning, her bed-room was entered, and she was found on the floor dead.—Dr. Blades, Kennington Park-road, said that some time ago he attended the deceased, who was suffering from an acute attack of influenza. Death was due to apoplexy.—Verdict accordingly.

THE HACKNEY BURGLARS' GANG.

At North London Police Court on the 18th, Alexander Ruston, 22, firework-maker, New Windsor-road, Hackney Wick, and Alfred Ernest Smith, 19, labourer, no home, were charged on remand before Mr. Haden Corser with having been concerned together in committing burglary at the off-licensed premises of Mrs. Ellis Watts, at 25, Gainsborough-road, Hackney Wick. Ruston was further charged with assaulting P.C. Pragnall, who, as reported last week, was captured in the prison, single-handed.—Insp. Collett, J Division, said he noticed a number of footprints in the gardens near where the burglary was committed, and when these were compared with the prisoners' boots it was found that they exactly corresponded.—John William Green, coachman, Plover-street, at the back of the prisoner Ruston, at home, said that at 3 a.m. on the morning of the 11th inst. he was awakened by his dog barking. On looking out of the window he saw the prisoners coming over the garden walls from the direction of Gainsborough-road, and go into the garden of No. 74, New Windsor-road. The constable (Pragnall) followed, and when he arrived in the garden Ruston ran at him and they struggled. Then witness heard some one else say (he supposed it was Smith) "If you lay hands on me I will blow your brains out." Thinking that the constable might be seriously hurt, witness partially dressed and went to his assistance. He was just in time to prevent the prisoners escaping, the officer having been somewhat severely assaulted.—Warder Humphreys proved previous convictions against the prisoners, who were committed for trial.

THE ULSTER CONVENTION.

The Ulster Unionist Convention held in Belfast on the 17th passed off without any disorder. There was much enthusiasm in the great hall, where nearly 12,000 delegates from all parts of the province assembled.—The Duke of Abercorn who presided, said that that demonstration was a spontaneous and indignant protest against the proposal to place the people of Ulster under a Parliament in Dublin composed of a hostile majority. That great assembly proclaimed no threat, but sent forth to their fellow-countrymen in England and Scotland the solemn entreaty and warning.—Sir W. Q. Erwart proposed a resolution declaring their desire to remain loyal to the crown, and their fixed resolve to retain unchanged their present position as an integral portion of the United Kingdom.—Speeches in support of this and other resolutions were made by representatives of all Protestant creeds and classes, all couched in terms of determined resistance to the establishment of an Irish Parliament, and the proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

SOME GOOD PICTURES.

On Saturday afternoon, Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold at their rooms, King-street, St. James's, a quantity of pictures from various collections. Some good prices were realised, including the following: "Sheep-Changing Pastures," by J. Linnell, 20s.; "Sheep-Changing Pastures," by P. Nashe, 1829, 1s. 6d.; "Haslemere," by P. Nashe, 1829, 1s. 6d.; "Done Work," by H. W. B. Davis, R.A., 240s. (Tooth); "Egyptian Fruit Seller," by E. Long, R.A., 60s.; "Collecting the Flocks," by D. Cox, 1,450s. (Francis); "The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, 60s.; "Toot Hot," by W. Hunt, 340s. (Agnew); "Fonthill Abbey," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., 25s.; "Cassidbury," also by Turner, 330s. (Agnew); "English Merry Making in the Olden Time," by P. F. Frith, R.A., 430s. (Lord Cheylesmore); "Homeless," by T. Faed, R.A., 230s. (Dobell); "Roast Pig," by T. Webster, R.A., 470s. (Sir F. Mappin); "Amongst the Fells," by T. S. Cooper, R.A., 240s. (Sir F. Mappin); "Rebekah," by F. Goodall, R.A., 380s. (Sir F. Mappin); "Taking a Buck," 620s. (Francis); "The Bay of Naples," by W. Muller, 440s. (Gooden); "The Only Daughter," by Sir D. Wilkie, 230s. (McLean).

POPULAR MUSICAL UNION.

On Saturday afternoon the annual concert of this excellent institution, which devotes its efforts to the musical training and recreation of the industrial classes, was given at Grosvenor House, the town residence of the Duke of Westminster. It is just ten years since the work was commenced in the poorer parts of London at the instigation of Mrs. Ernest Hart, and we are informed that, unfortunately, there is at present a deficit of £190. The appeal for contributions and annual subscriptions can be supported by an admirable record, for since 1882 there have been 4,133 entries in the singing and 2,496 in the violin classes. The soundness of the instruction was demonstrated in the efficient and intelligent rendering on this occasion by the choir and orchestra of selections from "Judas Macabaeus" (Handel), "The Elijah" (Mendelssohn) and "The Creation" (Haydn), under the careful conductorship of Mr. W. H. Thomas. The union has given 126 concerts since 1882, besides thirty-nine orations and services of song in the People's Palace and other halls and in the churches of East and South London. The classes have cost £1,530 and only £555 of this total has been met by small fees paid by the students. The programme included an account of the work of the union by Mrs. Ernest Hart, and the names of several well-known artists, amongst whom were Mr. Ben Darien (in the recitative and air), "With all your hearts," from the "Elijah," and a song by Signor Testi; Madame Helen Trust (oratorio solos, and Blumenthal's "Les Feuilles"), Madame Belle Cole (songs by Adams, Addison, and Charles Deacon), Mr. Lawrence Kellie, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, Mr. Charles Metcalfe, M. Emile Sautet (solo violin). There was a large attendance, and it is to be hoped that the proceeds of the concert will considerably diminish the regrettable deficit.

FOLLY HOUSE, BUNWOOD PLACE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

Without the use of Instruments, by REV. F. J. SILVERTON. A Work of Reference on the System. Notes removed from the Ears; no pain or loss of time; one consultation sufficient. Over 20 years' experience. Room open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Write for Uncostly Testimonials.

DEAFNESS CURED.

WITHOUT the use of Instruments, by REV. F. J. SILVERTON. A Work of Reference on the System. Notes removed from the Ears; no pain or loss of time; one consultation sufficient. Over 20 years' experience. Room open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Write for Uncostly Testimonials.

GREY HAIR.

THE CHARGE OF LEVYING BLACKMAIL.

REMARKABLE LETTERS.

James Neill, alias Cream, of Lambeth Palace-road, was charged, on remand, before Sir John Bridge, at the Bow-street Police Court, with sending a letter to Dr. Harper, of Barnstaple, threatening to accuse his son, Mr. W. J. Harper, a young medical practitioner, of poisoning the two girls, Marsh and Shrivell, who recently died from strychnine, administered to them at their lodgings in Stamford-street, Waterloo-road, by some person at present unknown. Mr. G. F. Gill and Mr. Angus Lewis prosecuted; and Mr. Waters defended the accused.—Mr. Waters said the case was now sub judice, and he was well aware of the fact that there were other charges of a very serious character that might or might not be presented against his client if the proper authorities should think fit to do so. However, there was only the charge against the prisoner at present.—Mr. Gill: I am instructed to conduct the prosecution against the prisoner in this case. As you know, he has been remanded on a charge of sending a threatening letter to Dr. Harper, suggesting that his son is responsible for the death of the two women who died recently as the result of strychnine poisoning. I propose to-day to give evidence of two other letters written by the prisoner, one to Dr. Broadbent, a physician, and another to Mr. F. W. D. Smith, M. P., of the firm of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, and they contain threats of a like nature, and with respect to the charge will be formally made under the section of the Act. Having proved the receipt of



Dr. BROADBENT.

those letters, I propose to ask you for a remand. A woman of the name of Matilda Clever died on the 20th of October last year, the result, as we now know, of poisoning by strychnine. She was buried on the 27th October, and a certificate was given by a medical man which, as far as we can gather, he had no right to give, he not having attended the woman in her last illness but it would appear from his certificate that she had died of natural causes. In consequence of an inquiry application was made to have the body exhumed, and it was examined by Dr. Stevenson. An inquest will be held, and further inquiries instituted. I do not, therefore, propose to go at any great length into the case now beyond proving that the prisoner wrote a letter in reference to the death of that woman. There was also a letter written by him on November 5th in reference to the death of another woman who died by poisoning. I propose to call evidence to prove that those letters written to Dr. Harper, Dr. Broadbent, and Mr. Smith are all in the handwriting of the prisoner.—Mr. Waters: Before this evidence is gone into, I desire to remind you, Sir John, that there is no charge against the prisoner of sending any other letters than that which was sent to Dr. Harper. He has had no notice of a charge of having sent other letters.—Sir John Bridge: Yes.—Dr. William Henry Broadbent, of Seymour-street, Portman-square, was then called and examined by Mr. Gill. He said: On the 30th of November, 1891, I received by post the letter produced.—London, November 25th, 1891.

Sir:—Miss Clever, who, until a short time ago, lived at 27, Lambeth-road, S.E., died at the above address on the 20th October, last month, through being poisoned by strychnine. After her death a search of her effects was made, and evidence was found to show that she had been in the possession of the medicine which caused her death, but that she had been hired for the purpose of poisoning others. This evidence is in the hands of one of our detectives, who will give the evidence either to you or the police authorities, for the sum of £2,000 (22,000 sterling). You can have the evidence for £2,000, and in that way you will be satisfied with the matter. If you do not want the evidence, of course, it will be turned over to the police at once and published, and your ruin will surely follow. Think well before you decide on this matter. It is just this—£2,000 sterling on one hand, and ruin shamed, and disgrace on the other. Answer by personal on the first of the "Daily Chronicle," my time next week. I am here to have you to do what you like, giving enough to rain you for ever.—M. MALONE.—Dr. W. H. Broadbent. The envelope bore the address, Dr. W. H. Broadbent, 54, Seymour-street, Portman-square, W. Examination continued: I had never heard of the existence of the woman mentioned, and I handed the letter to the police. I know nothing of the prisoner.—Sir John Bridge: You never attended any one at 27, Lambeth-road, S.E.?—Witness: never.—Mr. A. D. Ackland, of 38, Bond-street, examined: I am a partner in the firm of W. H. Smith and Son, and Mr. F. Smith, M.P., is also a partner. On November 6th, 1891, the letter produced was received by post addressed to Frederick Smith Esq., W. H. Smith and Sons, 186, Strand. I produced the letter and the envelope. They were both received at 186, Strand. The letter was opened by me and read, and I communicated with the solicitors to the firm, and I subsequently handed it to the police. The learned counsel read the letter as follows:—

London, 5th Nov., '91. Mr. F. W. D. Smith, Esq., W. H. Smith and Sons, 186, Strand, London, Esq.
Sir:—On Tuesday night, 13th October (last month) a girl named Ellen Doreworth, but sometimes called Ellen Gill, who lived at 4, Drury-lane, Westminster Bridge, was found to have been poisoned with strychnine. After her death among her effects were found two letters threatening you, which you may become public property, will surely convict you of the crime. I enclose you a copy of one of the letters, which the girl received on the 13th October (the day on which she died). Just read it, and then judge for yourself whether we have any proof of your guilt. I have got hold of these letters. Think of the shame and disgrace it will bring to your family if you were arrested and put in prison in this country. My object in writing you is to ask if you will retain me at once as your counsellor and legal adviser. If you employ me at once to act for you in this matter, we will save you from all expense and damage in the matter. But you will be arrested before retaining me, then I cannot act for you as no lawyer can save you after the authorities get hold of these two letters. If you wish to retain me, just write a few lines on paper, saying "Mr. Fred Smith wishes to see Mr. Gill, the barrister, at once." Paste this in one of your shop windows, at 186, Strand, on the day morning, and when I am at my office in and have a private interview with you. I can save you if you retain me in time, but not otherwise.—Yours truly, W. H. D. Smith.—Mr. Frederick Smith.

—The envelope was addressed as follows:—

Mr. Frederick Smith, Esq., W. H. Smith and Sons, 186, Strand, London.

Son, 186, Strand, London."—The enclosure was as follows:—

Miss Ellen Doreworth—I wrote and warned you once before that Frederick Smith, of W. H. Smith and Sons, was going to poison you, and I am writing now to say that if you take any of the medicines he gave you for a certain purpose you will die. I saw Frederick Smith prepare the medicines he gave you, and I saw him put enough strychnine in the medicines he gave you for to kill a horse. If you take any of it you will die. H. M. B.

John Smith Ingilis, 8, Red Lion-square, Holborn, was next examined. He said: I am an expert in handwriting. I have had submitted to me for examination, amongst other documents, the letter and envelope addressed to Dr. Harper, the letter and envelope addressed to Coroner Wyatt, the letter and envelope to the foreman (marked G and H), the letter and envelope addressed to George Clarke, the letter and envelope addressed to Dr. Broadbent, and the letter and envelope addressed to Mr. Gill. I am instructed to conduct the prosecution against the prisoner in this case. As you know, he has been remanded on a charge of sending a threatening letter to Dr. Harper, suggesting that his son is responsible for the death of the two women who died recently as the result of strychnine poisoning. I propose to-day to give evidence of two other letters written by the prisoner, one to Dr. Broadbent, a physician, and another to Mr. F. W. D. Smith, M. P., of the firm of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, and they contain threats of a like nature, and with respect to the charge will be formally made under the section of the Act. Having proved the receipt of

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

The royal assent was given to a large number of bills. Lord Rockwood took his seat on his elevation to the peerage. Lord Coleridge intimated a short discussion on the bill relating to the court case, in the course of which Lord Hewart will be called in to place his opinion in the way of the public prosecutor's written copies of the compounded documents, but no names were being taken to prevent such an incident again arising. Several measures were advanced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

FASSING OF H. M. S. HARRIERA.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLEY informed Mr. Gladstone that certain cables on board the training ship *Britannia* had been exploded for flogging, and warning had been given that a repetition of the offence would lead to the discharge of the gun in the motion of Mr. Gladstone. It was agreed that for the remainder of the session the House should adjourn each day on the conclusion of Government business.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. HOWELL called attention to the circular issued for the post office officials taking a prominent part in the forthcoming election. The Government to demand from the post office officials a written extract from their duty and pay, and held that such a notice was a violation of the Postmaster-general's official duties and position. In reply, Sir J. Fawcett said it was customary for the election to issue such a circular, and that if members of the postal service were to take a leading part in the election it would lead to a state of abuse.

THE BELFAST CONVENTION.

Mr. O'CONNOR alluding to a certain speech made at the Ulster Convention regarding the probable attitude of Lord Wolseley in the event of Home Rule being granted. He asked the Government to demand from him an explanation as to what his condition was likely to be in such an eventuality, but no notice was taken of the question.—Mr. Gough, replying to Dr. Farnborough, said he could hold out as hope as to a successful resumption with Mr. Tate of the negotiations respecting the establishment of a gallery of British art.

THE DISSOLUTION.

Mr. BALFOUR, in reply to hon. members, said the archdeaconry of Cornwall bill would not be further proceeded with, and the prorogation and dissolution would in all probability take place on Tuesday, June 28th.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The house then voted into Committee on the East India revenue account, when the Hon. W. G. Orme presented his yearly financial statement, and the usual resolutions were passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a second time.

THE EARL OF MAR.

The Lord CHANCELLOR called attention to a letter addressed to him by forty-five peers with reference to the earldom of Mar and property appertaining thereto, and asking him for advice. His answer was that the bill had been brought by Act of Parliament and the question of property had been settled by the decision of the law courts. The Earl of Mar had sought to get the Act of Parliament repealed, and had done so thereafter before the court to obtain a final decision.

He advised the Earl of Mar to acquiesce in the decision which had been given by the highest court. A long and somewhat tedious discussion followed.

Mr. Waters repeated that it was very unfair to publish sketches of the prisoner whilst the process of identification was going on.—Sir John Bridge said he could only repeat what he had already said. Mr. Waters had made his statement, and he could not hear him any further.—Prisoner was agreed to, and the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

THE DISSOLUTION.

Mr. LASONCHAK asked whether any returning officer would be allowed to send a special messenger on Tuesday evening for the writ authorising the election, seeing that such means the polling might be held on the Saturday.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER asked for notice of the bill.

HARVEY COLLECTS (LOAN) BILL.

Mr. MORONI took a division on the second reading of the British Columbia (Loan) Bill, to which he objected on the ground that its object was to assist the Scotch Crofters to emigrate. There were plenty of dead and buried in Scotland which they might cultivate without being removed to another country.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

THE DISSOLUTION.

Mr. LASONCHAK made further efforts to include Saturday in the royal assent for polling, and asked Mr. Balfour several questions, in view of which the Finance Bill of the TREASURER said he had already stated publicly that the dissolution would take place on Tuesday next, and it would be extremely difficult to alter the date, as the public would have reason to complain if the statement he had already made was departed from.

He asked the right of the writs to special messengers, such a course would be illegal under the provisions of Sir George III, cap. 82.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

All the Lord's amendments to the Small Holdings Bill were agreed to. A discussion, however, took place on the amendment making the Upper House, which struck out the clause making small holdings personal property, and on a division on the question the Lord's amendment was sustained by 48 to 17.

SCOTCH FISHERY BOARD BILL.

In consequence of the great number of amendments put down by Dr. Clark to the Scotch Fishery Board Bill, Mr. Balfour said he would not proceed with it, and the bill was dropped.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

Lord CONNELL, the Right Hon. Robert Brough, took the oath and read the first part of the bill. His lordship was introduced by Lord Rockwood and Lord Grantham. The Education and Local Taxation Bill (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.—The Casual Wards Bill, which was down for second reading, was withdrawn.—The House went into committee on the Irish National Education Bill. Mr. LASONCHAK stated that it would be available to discuss amendments on the Irish Education Bill. The Government would oppose all amendments.—Lord WATERFORD said it would be needless to waste further time.—The bill passed through committee. The Appropriation Bill, the Empowering Bill, and the Public Works Bill were read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

Mr. ERINIAN moved that the House adjourn till Saturday, and Mr. LASONCHAK opposed the motion and asked for a Saturday sitting. He had followed Mr. Gladstone's suggestion to keep an eye on the House of Lords, and criticised their dilatory policy with regard to public business. He ridiculed Mr. Balfour's arguments against Saturday polling.—Mr. LASONCHAK said he had been told that Saturday was not as good as those of other days, and that where Saturday was available for polling the opportunity was seldom taken advantage of. It was inadvisable to make any alterations in the arrangements now.—Mr. CROMER, Sir WILFRID LAWSON, and Mr. CAUTON protested against the delay of the Upper House. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned until Monday.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD AND BIGAMY.

Charles Henry Wilson, 44, describing himself as a dealer, giving no address, was charged on remand at Clerkenwell with fraudulently obtaining some articles of jewellery, to the value of £25, from William Kirkham, jeweller, of Clerkenwell-road. Charged of a similar character have already been brought into court against the prisoner.

He was alleged to have obtained valuable articles from different persons by means of worthless cheques, and in most instances, to have pawned the property. Wilson was also charged with bigamy.—Evidence was given that in October, 1891, the prisoner feloniously intermarried with Minnie Wilson, at St. Luke's parish church, his lawful wife, Emma Marion, whom he married at the Marylebone registry office in December, 1890, being then and now alive. His first wife's maiden name was Leah. Neither of the women were in attendance, but witnesses of the marriages were called and the certificates were produced.—The prisoner was committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court.

The official report from the Governor of Madras is fairly satisfactory. There has been a "good rain" in the northern districts, though comparatively little in the south. In the Deccan district there are 58,077 on works, 759 on gratuitous relief. In Carnatic 25,638 on works, 83 on gratuitous relief. In Central 7,350 on works, 213 on gratuitous relief.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

At Marylebone William Wildman, 35, a bricklayer, of Sheen Grove, Richmond-road, Barnet, was charged with assaulting Frederick Oliver, a bricklayer, of Portobello-road, Notting Hill.—The prosecutor said he was at work at the Albany-street, Horne Guards Barracks, Regent's Park, where the prisoner and others had previously been at work until a strike took place recently. Prosecutor was going home from work on Wednesday evening when he met the prisoner at the same time, and ran with much agility along a railway embankment. Bulterman, however, managed to arrest him after a chase of a quarter of a mile.—Prisoner was remanded for the arrival of the necessary papers from Germany.

DARING LEAP BY AN ACROBAT.

At Bow-street, Otto Hymann was charged with an extradition warrant with embroiling within the jurisdiction of the German government.—On Wednesday evening Det. Sgt. Bulterman and Craggs went to 34, Portman-road, Tottenham, for the purpose of arresting the prisoner. As soon as he caught sight of the officers he rushed into a bed-room, and throwing up a window jumped to the ground, a distance of about 20ft. As prisoner is an acrobat he managed to alight unjured, and ran with much agility along a railway embankment. Bulterman, however, managed to arrest him after a chase of a quarter of a mile.—Prisoner was remanded for the arrival of the necessary papers from Germany.

THE CHARGE OF LEVYING BLACKMAIL.

James Neill, alias Cream, of Lambeth Palace-road, was charged, on remand, before Sir John Bridge, at the Bow-street Police Court, with sending a letter to Dr. Harper, of Barnstaple, threatening to accuse his son, Mr. W. J. Harper, a young medical practitioner, of poisoning the two girls, Marsh and Shrivell, who recently died from strychnine, administered to them at their lodgings in Stamford-street, Waterloo-road, by some person at present unknown. Mr. G. F. Gill and Mr. Angus Lewis prosecuted; and Mr. Waters defended the accused.—Mr. Waters said the case was now sub judice, and he was well aware of the fact that there were other charges of a very serious character that might or might not be presented against his client if the proper authorities should think fit to do so. However, there was only the charge against the prisoner at present.—Mr. Gill: I am instructed to conduct the prosecution against the prisoner in this case. As you know, he has been remanded on a charge of sending a threatening letter to Dr. Harper, suggesting that his son is responsible for the death of the two women who died recently as the result of strychnine poisoning. I propose to-day to give evidence of two other letters written by the prisoner, one to Dr. Broadbent, a physician, and another to Mr. F. W. D. Smith and Son, and a box will be sent next post.—G. F. Gill.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

It is said that the art market is full of sham Hobson and forged Petitot enamels.

"I never see the poems you write for the magazines." "No; I just write them."

The further away a man gets from his baby the more he praises its good behaviour.

Minds of moderate calibre ordinarily condemn everything which is beyond their range.

As the college graduating days draw near it is the wise sheep that can keep a whole skin.

"Least said soonest mended," said the doctor to the patient with a fractured jaw.

There was quite an epidemic of suicide in the metropolis last week. The registrar-general was informed of eleven cases.

The tramp has his best times in hot weather. He is not forced to suffer by the cold world.

It will soon be hot enough for the Congressional junketers to look into the sweating school.

When a statesman gets up to air his views it is not known how the public will view his airs.

An Oregon man wants to trade a mule for a wife. Some men never know when they are well off.

A little learning in a fool, like scanty powder in a large gun, will sometimes make considerable noise.

A young student at Yale has been killed while being initiated in one of the College societies.

A society journal names four English noblemen who are engaged to marry variety stage women.

The number of visitors to the Guildhall Loan Art Exhibition has reached the satisfactory average of 3,000 a day.

Several young men living at Anderson, in Indiana, have formed a society which they term the "Brotherhood of United Matrimonial Seekers."

Different forms of violence caused seventeen deaths in London last week; fifty-nine of these are attributed to either accident or negligence.

While out hunting in India the other day Dr. Deane was severely mauled by a tiger he had wounded. He is in a very serious condition.

An old soldier living in Kansas has just received \$50 which had been owing him by the Government, without his knowledge, for nearly thirty years.

A vacancy created by the death of Sir William Gregory has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild as trustee to the National Gallery.

They have a very summary way of dealing with bandits in Mexico. Seventeen were caught red-handed a few days ago, and promptly hanged to the nearest trees.

Nearly all the carved work for the new municipal buildings in Bombay, now approaching completion, was designed in the Bombay School of Art and executed by Telugu carvers.

It is computed that there are in China 1,022 citizens of the United States, nearly half of whom are women. Of this number 400 reside in Shanghai, 186 at Tientsin, and 75 in Canton.

A burglar confined in a gaol at New Jersey has effected his escape by digging a hole in the wall of the cell with a table knife, falling a distance of ten feet, and climbing the high wall round the recreation ground.

A fatal yachting accident has occurred near Detroit. A party of Americans went out for a picnic on board a small yacht. While returning the vessel capsized and two men and a woman were drowned.

In old times kings and great nobles gave painters salaries and costly presents. Holbein received from Henry VIII. "a gilt crucifix with a cover, weighing X ounces one quarter," for a picture of Edward VI.

By the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway of Uruguay to Monte Video a vast tract of fertile land hitherto comparatively worthless, the area of which is only a little less than Belgium, has been opened up.

Rather more than ten tons of red lead have been injected between the wood sheathing and the hull of the cruiser Rainbow. This has not been done on account of any defect in workmanship, but as a precautionary measure.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom make enormous additions to their wealth every year. Mr. Giffen estimates that in the course of ten years, 1875 to 1885, the wealth of the nation increased from £5,500,000,000 to £10,000,000,000.

A portrait lent by the Duke of Hamilton to the Stuart Exhibition, at the New Gallery, as a likeness of Mary Queen of Scots, has been cleaned, with the result that it appears pretty clearly to have been painted by Lucas de Heere.

A workman who was a witness in a Birmingham court recently declined to state his calling until threatened with commitment for contempt of court, he admitted that he was a "worm-hole borer" for a well-known dealer in old furniture.

For the thirty-second Church Congress, to be held at Folkestone in the first week of October, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a special building capable of seating 3,000 persons will be erected in the grounds of the exhibition.

Seven handsome orange trees are about to be placed on the east terrace of Windsor Castle, opposite the royal apartments. They have an interesting history, and are said to have been brought to Hampton Court in the time of Prince William of Orange.

The monument to Christopher Columbus which the Italian residents in the United States propose to erect in New York is almost completed. It has been executed in Rome. When set up in the Central Park it will stand seventy-seven feet high.

"Eustonhouse" may be termed an exceptionally quiet, also, and genteel town; though the cost of living is given by the Rev. A. J. Baxter, India room minister, speaking on behalf of the foreign communities of that seaport, as the "worst hole in the ground." The workmen, who were in Schweidnitz on Sunday." The letter fell flat, strange to say, into the hands of the person to whom it was addressed.

The old joke about the Manx official who set his daughter into the Sultan's harem, each occupant of which receives the title of princess, together with a large dower, a staff of ten servants, a carriage and four, and last, but not least, the possibility of gaining influence over the Sultan, and so raising her family in rank and power.

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The coroner threatened that if they could not agree at the next sitting he would remit them to the assizes to be dealt with by the sitting judge. They now returned a verdict of accidental death, at the same time recommending that further appliances should be provided.

A deputation of gentlemen interested in the Mauritius, introduced by Sir C. Lee, the governor of the colony, waited upon Lord Knutsford, the Secretary for the Colonies. They represented that the losses sustained by the island in the recent hurricane were so severe that the inhabitants asked the Government to relieve them from their usual military contribution until the Mauritius should have had time to recover from the year. The Treasury balances on June 18th,

calamity. Lord Knutsford promised to confer on the subject with his colleagues.

The justice may not enjoy himself even when he is having the time.

If it wasn't for the cranks the wheels of civilisation would not revolve.

A bridge should never be condemned until it has been tried by its piers.

The cabbage crop is about the only thing a farmer can raise to get a head.

When the light is turned on the "shadow" deeds of darkness are disclosed.

If you want to know just how small a man is, give him an office or let him become suddenly wealthy.

A Dublin doctor lately sent in a bill to a lady which ran thus:—"To curing your husband till he died."

It is a fact that the longer a man is straitened by circumstances the more likely he is to turn out crooked.

The Chattanooga judge who acted upon 111 divorce applications in 150 minutes must have studied law in Chicago.

An Eastern doctor has published a work on how to prevent scars. A book on minding one's own business, perhaps.

When the high school girl is given the subject for her graduation essay her first thought is how little there is to say about it.

The Royal Albert Orphan Asylum at Bagshot has received a grant of £105 from the Fishmongers' Company.

If one half of the world knew as much about how it lives as the other half knows, some great reforms would be speedily effected.

A sailor who can't swim is about as bad off as a soldier who can't run. We should always be prepared for emergencies.

England, America, and Germany send a greater number of letters through the post than any other country.

The heat is still so intense in Calcutta that numerous deaths from apoplexy are of daily occurrence.

An earthquake has occurred at Tareena, Sanganik Island, and caused considerable damage to property.

The writer who speaks of a scarcity of designs for small coins has probably overlooked a great many of the penny-in-the-slot machines.

2,144lb. of beef, 1,331lb. of mutton, and 7,336lb. of fish were seized by the sanitary inspectors of Aberdeen last week, being unfit for human food.

At a recent sale of unclaimed property by an American railroad company 2,000 umbrellas, over 1,000 canes, and 300 parasols were among the articles sold.

While according to European and American returns, the number of women exceeds that of men, the reverse is the case in Japan, where for every 100 men there are only 97.2 women.

Alexander Whitley, who was a prisoner in a North Carolina gaol, having murdered a companion several years ago, was one day last week taken from his cell by a mob of men who wore masks and hanged to a tree.

A shunter named Turner was killed at Shenton Junction on the Great Eastern Railway. He was using a brake stick for the purpose of shunting, and was thrown under the carriage and instantly killed.

On the occasion of the 300th performance at Olympia of "Venice, the Bride of the Sea," the Italian members of the ballet presented Mr. Imre Kiraly with a gold medal and an illuminated address.

M. Gatchkovsky, the inventor of the compound known as "vitaleine," an injection of which was the primary cause of the late Gen. Gresser's death in May last, is to be prosecuted on the charge of unlawfully practising medicine.

It has just transpired that at the Queen's birthday rehearsal parade at Bangalore, Volunteer Brown discovered a ball cartridge among the three rounds served out to each man for practice. Fortunately, the discovery was made whilst he was loading his rifle.

Organ grinders are scarcely tolerated at Pittsburgh. A local justice has just ruled that it is not an assault to throw a pailful of water upon an organ grinder when the water is thrown by a householder who is on his own premises and annoyed by the strolling artist.

A New Zealand man has gone insane through drinking an excessive amount of coffee. For the past two or three years he has taken scarcely any solid food, but has subsisted almost entirely upon the fragrant berry. He drank at least a gallon of coffee every day.

In a recent speech in which he wished to express the suddenness with which his party had been called upon to take the control of affairs, Mr. Dibbs, the Premier of New South Wales, is stated to have said, "My Government came into power like a thief in the night."

We now learn something definite about M. Jean de Meurze's stipend at the opera. Instead of singing at the coming Goring Thomas benefit, the popular tenor offered to contribute one night's salary, and the fund will, it seems, therefore be richer by £150. In the United States his fees are a good deal larger.

The planet Venus has been reigning in the evening sky as the evening star for some time now. About July 5th she passes in front of the sun, and immediately after begins to shine as a morning star, reaching her maximum brilliancy as on August 25th, when she can be seen after sunrise with the naked eye.

It is the ambition of every Turkish official to set his daughter into the Sultan's harem, each occupant of which receives the title of princess, together with a large dower, a staff of ten servants, a carriage and four, and last, but not least, the possibility of gaining influence over the Sultan, and so raising her family in rank and power.

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amounted to £1,585,646, and at the same date in 1891 to £1,382,582.

Canon Olivier, of Derby, died very suddenly on Tuesday, after about thirty years' work in the town named.

A strike of telegraphists has taken place throughout Spain on account of the amalgamation of the telegraph and postal services.

Cholera has broken out in Auberivilliers, Levallois Perret, and other manufacturing suburbs.

Professor Albert Wolff, the celebrated sculptor, a disciple of Rauch, well-known for his statue of Frederick the Great, died on Tuesday night, aged 77.

Tommy Papa, send out an alarm, quick! The cellar's on fire.—Mr. Tangie: Well, the fire will soon go out. There's nothing but coal and kindling wood in the cellar.

"Fair Germany," quoth the Kaiser, in welcoming the King and Queen of Italy to Berlin, "greet her beautiful sister Italy; and, through my lips, greet your majesties."

There are now, it is computed, over 250,000 words in the English language, or about 70,000 more than in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian languages combined.

The French women consider carrots as a specific for the complexion, and good judges in such matters can tell at a glance how many carrots fine a woman's complexion is.

When the prescription clerk gets the bottles mixed it becomes easier to see why prescriptions are always written in a dead language.

Diggs: I shall make a sensation among the dukes at the masquerade.—Fitzgeorge: What will be your disguise?—Diggs: I am going as a tailor's bill collector.

Great Song Writer: Mr. Jones, when is my new song coming out?—Mr. Jones (music publisher): Just as soon as Smith gets the parody on it finished.

According to information from Afghanistan, the accounts published of the situation in that country, and of the Hazara rising, are somewhat exaggerated.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the steamship Oceania has been berthed, as it has been ascertained that the suspicious case of illness on board is only measles.

Employer: You put that note where it will be sure to attract Mr. Smith's attention when he comes in, don't you?—Office Boy: Yes, sir; I stuck a pin through it and put it on his chair.

Editor: You say in this story "when the friends of the deceased alderman gathered round the beer."—Reporter: It should have been beer. The only liquor they gathered round was whisky.

Princess Louise will open a bazaar on the afternoon of July 7th, at Mary-place Hall, Lancaster-road, on behalf of the Institute in St. Clement's parish, Notting Hill, of which the Rev. C. E. T. Roberts is the vicar.

A shunter named Turner was killed at Shenton Junction on the Great Eastern Railway. He was using a brake stick for the purpose of shunting, and was thrown under the carriage and instantly killed.

At Chertsey Police Court Henry Leigh Vickery, licensed victualler, was fined £25 for keeping and using the Red Lion Inn, Chertsey, for the purposes of betting. The prosecution was the result of a police raid on the premises on the 10th inst.

A despatch from Santiago says that bands of armed men are attacking and robbing the farms in the vicinity of that city. They are ex-soldiers of Balmaceda's army, and have been beheaded in batches to Ewell and Leatherhead.

The first annual excursion of the Richmond, Kingston, and Ilford Early Closing Association was a great success, about 250,000 men having been present.

The Transatlantic steamer Manilla has arrived at Genoa from Buenos Ayres. During her passage seven sailors and five passengers were attacked with an illness believed to be yellow fever and died.

Soldiers were on Wednesday practising on the plains of Dartmoor when a gun wagon upset. The soldiers were conveyed to the hospital, and the horses were sent to the station.

Proceedings at the Enclosure at Oxford were extremely dull. Amongst those upon whom honorary degrees were conferred were Mr. Waddington, the French ambassador and the Thakore of Gondal.

An extremely pretty sight was witnessed in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society on Wednesday, when a children's floral parade was followed by a massing of the natives of Calcutta, several of whom have been bitten while bathing at various points along the river bank. Some of them died almost immediately.

On August 5th Mars will arrive at a point directly opposite the earth, which it reaches but once in every fifteen years, when the distance will be reduced from 141,000,000 to 35,000,000 miles.

A man has been convicted at Govan of obtaining goods under false pretences. He had ordered for an alleged funeral 2lb. of tea, 1lb

